BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,551—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1899. [TEN PAGES.]

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	4th Mar.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5128	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May,
CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4363	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

L. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
ESPERITOR		4,139	1st April 1899.
* BERENICE	C. Androvich	2,818	15th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

* Saloon passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	7th March 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,895	7th April 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th May 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	1st March, 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 17, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail from Bombay at 12 noon.
TONKIN	6,900	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negro	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,797	Plandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 11 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	707	Le Chapellier	9th March 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd March, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 28th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 2nd March, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 24th March.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 8th March, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 9th March.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON

S. S. "COLABA," 1,524 tons, on or about 4th March.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th February, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S. S. SINGAPORE	K. Pizzarelo	5,000	2nd March 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Rs. 550	Rs. 325	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1ST CLASS.—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750, six months, Rs. 900, nine months, Rs. 925, and twelve months Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "BISAGNO" from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, sailing at Singapore on the 25th February, 1899.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 6, 1899.

AN INSECT POWDER.
THAT WILL DESTROY
FLEAS, BEETLES, MOTHS
and all other DOMESTIC PESTS
and keep your premises CLEAR of same after a FEW APPLICATIONS.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

12 Annas. Rs. 1.6 and 2-8 per Tin.

Will clear DOGS COATS of FLEAS INSTANTLY and keep them free afterwards.

The MOST EFFECTIVE APPLICATION in India. Alway FRESH and superior to any imported.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

A DIET AND REMEDY
COMBINED FOR USE IN
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY AND BOWEL TROUBLES GENERALLY.
KEMP'S BAEL AND ARROWROOT.

A combination of BERMUDA ARROWROOT and the RIPE FRUIT of the BAEL prepared in the COMPANY'S LABORATORIES by the most approved METHODS. It affords a NOURISHING and AGREEABLE DIET in the cases named, and at same time effects in mild cases a COMPLETE CURE without the aid of any other remedy.

Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

STORES & PROVISIONS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FROM THE BEST SOURCES ONLY,
ARE IMPORTED BY
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
GOODS ARE IMPORTED BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL,
And the greatest care is taken that the Goods are sent out
PERFECTLY FRESH.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED GOODS.
POULTON AND NOEL'S SAUSAGES AND TINNED GOODS.
HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS.
CEYLON AND KOUSANIE TEAS.
WINES OF THE MOST APPROVED BRANDS.
BEERS AND STOUTS BY FOSTER AND STONE.
SPIRITS AND LIQUEURS.
TREACHER & Co., quote special and advantageous Terms to MESSES and CLUBS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS
BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.
CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.
Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands,
TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR QUALITY
OF
MACHERONI AND VERMICELLI
OF DIFFERENT SIZES.
NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED.
MENAUTA CHEESE in small tins.
JAMS—Hill—different kinds.
COFFEE—Best ground daily.
TEAS—Nilghirry.
FRENCH STORES as Royans á la Bordelaise, Royans à la Vatel, Sardines in Butter, Sardines in Oil, Truffled Sausages, Sausages with Sankraut, Preserved Vegetables, Black Truffles in Bottles and in Tins, Truffles for Cooking, Pate de foies gras, French Mustard, and many other Delicacies (English and Continental) too numerous to detail.
Our Goods are known to be only of the best.
F. CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF HIGH CLASS STORES AND GROCERIES.
83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY. EAST STREET, POONA.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,
SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.
THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.
SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.
Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.
A TRIAL SOLICITED.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... per lb.	1 0 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14 0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 12 0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0 10 0

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S CELEBRATED EXTRACT OF CHICKEN,

ALWAYS FRESH and in the best condition, is probably the most NUTRITIOUS INVALID'S FOOD ever offered—It is prepared by LIEBIG'S PROCESS from the FLESH and BONES of SELECTED CHICKENS—and its use produces an immediate and gratifying effect in the condition of DELICATE INFANTS and INVALIDS. Most valuable in the HOT WEATHER—Possessing a GRATEFUL FLAVOUR it is readily taken in cases where every other FOOD OR DIET is repulsive to the Patient.

Rs. 1-12 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES, and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cazi Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

AT
THE QUEEN'S HALL
LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS
JULIUS BLUTHNER'S
ALIQUOT GRAND PIANOFORTE
is used by the celebrated accompanist and pianist, Mr. S. LIDDLE in accompanying the LEADING VOCALISTS of the WORLD. A clear proof that
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTE
possesses the Most Wonderfully Pure, Refined and Sympathetic Tone.
THE MUSICAL QUALITIES OF THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES
ARE UNSURPASSED.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:
MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY and POONA.
J. E. BEVAN & CO., CALCUTTA.

FOR CONFIRMED
CONSTIPATION
PHILLIPS' CASCARA CORDIAL
STANDS UNRIVALLED.

	Rs. a.
It is prepared from the bark of "Rhamnus Purshianus," or Cascara Sagrada, which has of late years met with so much favour as a Tonic Laxative. The great drawback in preparations from this bark—the persistent nauseous bitter taste—has been overcome in this preparation, which presents all the properties of the bark, and is in addition extremely pleasant to the palate ... ... per bot.	1 8

PREPARED ONLY BY
PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.
MADRAS. LONDON.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND CO[illegible]

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., LD.. BOMBAY.

NEW AND COMPLETE EDITION OF TENNYSON.

The People's Edition of the Complete Poetical Works. In Twenty-three Pocket Vols. Cloth, Each Ans. 12.

Vol.
1 Juvenilia.
2 The Lady of Shallott, and other poems.
3 A Selection of Fair Women, and other Poems.
4 Lock-ley Hall, and other Poems.
5 Will Waterproof, and other Poems.
6 The Princess, I-III.
7 The Princess, IV to end.
8 Enoch Arden, Aylmer's Field, and Lucretius.
9 In Memoriam.
10 Maud, The Window, and other Poems.
11 The Brook, and other Poems.
12 Idylls of the King: The Coming of Arthur, Gareth and Lynette.
13 Idylls of the King: The Marriage of Geraint, Geraint and Enid
14 Idylls of the King: Ballin and Balan, Merlin and Vivien.
15 Idylls of the King: Lancelot and Elaine, The Holy Grail.
16 Idylls of the King: Pelleas and Ettarre, The Last Tournament.
17 Idylls of the King: Guinevere the Passing of Arthur to the Queen
18 The Lover's Tale, and other Poems.
19 Rizpah, and other Poems.
20 The Voyage of Maeldune, and other poems.
21 The Spinster's Sweet Arts, and other Poems.
22 Demeter and other Poems.
23 The Death of Œnone, and other Poems.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

LAST EVENINGS ONLY.
FEBRUARY 27TH AND 28TH.
NOVELTIES! CURIOSITIES!!
GRAND EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
The most perfect and latest Scientific Wonder of the Victorian Age.
TWO LAST EVENINGS ONLY, at 5-30 and 9 p.m.
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT OF
PROFESSOR A. B. VON GEYER,
Who will Exhibit the 98 Bioscops of Living and Animated Scenes.
Certificate from H. I. M. the QUEEN-EMPRESS of India and ROYALTIES of Europe.
Professor LEO, the Great CONJUROR and Mimic of the Ahlambra, London, will also give an extraordinary display.
Change of Programme Every Exhibit.
TWO PERFORMANCES, at 5-30 and 9 p.m.
REDUCED RATES OF ADMISSION.
Rs. 2, Re. 1, Annas 8 and 4.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half-price.
Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co.
A. EDWARDS,
Manager.

THE ANNUAL MEETING AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES
OF THE
BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE
WILL BE HELD AT MAHIM
ON SATURDAY, THE 4TH OF MARCH, 1899,
AT 4-30 P.M.
The Hon'ble Sir ANDREW WINGATE, C.I.E., I.C.S., will preside.
All friends of the Institution are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held on TUESDAY, 7th March, 1899, at 4 P.M.
By Order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.
Bombay, 25th February, 1899.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of DAMODER JETHA, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.
BAI GODA WARIBAI, Widow of DAMODER JETHA, the above named deceased.....Petitioner.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness, HENRY JAMES PARSONS, Esquire, Actin Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 22nd day of February, in the year of Our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four and in the Sixty-Second year of our Reign.
L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay
D. B. BINNING,
The 22nd day of February, 1899.
BAI GODAWARIBAI, Widow of DAMODER JETHA,
Petitioner, in person.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.
SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.
BENTWOOD FURNITURE
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.
DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.
TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)
FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES,
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.
FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.
ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.
BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.
NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.
COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale

THE "HELICAL" STYLOGRAPH will write a thousand words with one fill of ink. Warranted a perfect writing instrument. In polished vulcanite Ready for instant use. Rs. 3-8. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD should keep ready at hand a Jar of RAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured from fresh Fruit only by THOMSON TAYLOR. Is the best remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CYCLES supplied to approved customers on hire purchase system. Elswick Swifts Ramblers &c., new and second-hand Stocked.—INDIAN CYCLE Co., Gowalia, Khumbala Hill.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FLORAL DECORATIONS for Wedding and other Festive occasions made by FORMUSJI A. DUBASH, Girgaum, next to Portuguese Church.

GENTS' SAFE NIGHT WEAR for Cold Weather, Best Flannel Pyjama Suits. Various qualities. Price per Suit, from Rs. 10-8.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA.—Capital Instantaneous Photographs of all the Boats that took part, including several of the starts, now on view, at the ROYAL YACHT CLUB and ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Hornby Row Bombay.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS, SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TO LET, for 6 months from 1st June a FURNISHED FLAT, comprising four spacious rooms, three bathrooms, and kitchen, overlooking the University Gardens. Rs. 200 per month. Apply to "D. N." care of this Paper.

MATHERAN—TO LET.—"Eden Hall," "Jewajee Hall," and "St. Elmo No. 2." Large, comfortable, well furnished, airy, commanding charming views, and most centrally situated BUNGALOWS on the hill. For Rent and other particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Rugby Hotel, Matheran.

WANTED.—An experienced SPINNING and CARDING MASTER for an up Country Mill. Apply to "A. B." care of this paper, with copies of Testimonials and state salary expected.

ENGINEER.—MECHANICAL and ELECTRICAL, 7 years' Experience, in want of employment. Address "501," care of this Office.

KHANDALLA or LANOULI.—WANTED, Small BUNGALOW, for hot weather. Address "S," care of this Office.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, as a Storekeeper, Store-supplier, Head Clerk, Book-keeper in a Mill or any Eng. Firms. Good Knowledge, Best Recommendations and Security. Apply "F. R. E." care of this paper.

A EUROPEAN LADY wants a SITUATION as a School Matron, Nursery Governess or Companion. County no objection. Address "No. 66," care of this Office.

WANTED, COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT.—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement a CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good hand writing, sober habits, and highest credentials. 5 years' previous experience. Good linguist fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Maliyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this paper.

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION, as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "25," care of this Office.

MATHERAN.—LORDS HOTEL For Invalids and the Convalescent, highly recommended by Dr. Khory, M.D., Lt.-Colonel Reporter, Dr. Surveyor, M.D., Dr. A. Modi, Dr. F. S., G.G.M.C., Dr. B. S. Shroff, Dr. Darra Dastoor, Dr. Dossana, Dr. N. N. Katrak, etc., etc.

RECEIVED, few Claraballa Organs playing 6 Tunes, Rs. 20, each. Clarichon Organs, Rs. 25, with 6 Metal Tunes—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., &c., of all denominations supplied. The oriental and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so called Registry Offices.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

MOSQUITO-BITE LOTION.—The application of this Lotion soothes the pain, reduces the swelling, and relieves the irritation arising from the Sting of these venomous little insects. Per Bottle, Re. 1. THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Steadel Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price [illegible] coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Railway stations on the Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. Travelers Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venugopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicine did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwala's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwala and Co.'s Cholerol is as effective in Cholera as Batliwala's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwala's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwala and Co.'s Cholerol are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Ross and Co., Rampart Row.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

FLORAL PRESENTATIONS, Floral Bouquets, Wreaths, Flower Sprays, Baskets, ready and made to order. Apply HORMUSJI A. DUBASH, Girgaum, next to Portuguese Church.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-4 0, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-5-0 per case, at Bandora.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Designers and Manufacturers of first class FURNITURE and INTERIOR FITTINGS, Illustrated sheets free.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all of or remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 5. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Kanughat, Bengal.

THE
OVERLAND MAIL,
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS,
INCLUDING POSTAGE, £1-10-4.

THE only NEWSPAPER now PUBLISHED in LONDON for DESPATCH by the WEEKLY INDIAN MAILS, which is devoted to intelligence and topics specially affecting the INDIAN SERVICES and RESIDENTS in the East.
Subscriptions received by the Proprietors, Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill and 45, Pall Mall, London, or by their Branch Firms, Messrs KING, KING & Co., Bombay, and Messrs. KING, HAMILTON and Co., Calcutta, from either of whom copies of current issues may be obtained.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
27, APOLLO STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES the BOMBAY DAILY Papers for perusal in the Morning and Noon at Moderate Monthly Subscription. Also Home-Papers and Magazines.
Mofussil Residents can also be supplied with the Papers when available.
For Terms apply to
VINCENT & Co.,
Agents.

NEW PICTURES.
BATTLE SCENES.

Rorke's Drift	By	A de Neville.
Tel-el Kebir	"	do.
Return from Inkerman	"	Miss Elizabeth Thompson.
Balaclava	"	do.
Quatre Bras	"	do.
Roll Call	"	do.
Scotland for Ever (charge of Scots Greys at Waterloo)	"	do.
To the Memory of Brave Men (Last Stand of Major Wilson)	"	Allen Stewart.
Kassassin	"	R Caton Woodville.
Storming of Badajos (1812)	"	do.
Charge of the Light Brigade	"	do.
Guns to the Front	"	Stanley L Wood.
Naval Heroes of Great Britain (1799)	"	Douglas Cooper.
Charge of the Heavy Brigade	"	G D Giles.
Nelson's Ship in the Battle of Trafalgar	"	J M W Turner, R. A.
Omdurman (Charge 21st Lancers)	"	Stanley Berkeley.
Atbara (Charge of the Camerons)	"	do.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Love Letter	By	Luke Fildes, R A.
Order of the Bath (Dogs)	"	C Burton-Barber.
For the Safety of the Public (A Pup muzzled)	"	E Caldwell.
A Football Match	"	W H Oerend.
Companion to above	"	do.
Henpecked (Dog and Hen)	"	R Morley.
Roused (Lions)	"	H Dicksie
The Captive	"	Sir Jas Millais, P R A.
The Sisters Kiss	"	Sir Fred. Leighton, P R A
Clytie ...By Lord Leighton, P R A. (His last Picture.)		
"Rose" and "Ivy" (Companion)	By	Herkomer, R A.
Corona	"	C E Perugini.
Atalanta's Race	"	E J Poynter, R A.
Uncle Tom and His Wife for Sale (Dogs)	"	Sir Edwin Landseer.
Geordie Sits in Charlie's Chair (Dogs)	"	Ed Douglas.
Old Man's Darling (Dogs)	"	W H Trood.
A Plaintive Duet (Dogs)	"	do.
A Dead Heat (Dogs)	"	A J Eisley
Goodbye (Dogs)	"	do.
"Wait a Minute" (Dogs)	"	do.
La Source	"	Marazolle.
A Credit to His Family (Dogs)	"	Stanley Berkeley.
A Disgrace to his Family (Companion to above)	"	do.
First Sight of the Fox (Pups)	"	S Carter.
The Good Shepherd	"	W C Dodson

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
Opposite Bombay Club,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	10
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Solid and Steel "Movilleto" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.
SPECIAL.
Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to peop who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical mate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS. Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Customers. Horses Shod with utmost possible perfection and Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	1

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

SOME NOTABLE ESSAYS IN LITERATURE
CONTRIBUTED TO THE
ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

EVERYONE has felt the charm of seeing or meeting some famous man of letters or of science—Tennyson, or Carlyle, or Darwin, or Huxley, or Professor Freeman, or Matthew Arnold—and then re-reading the work of these men in the light of one's personal impression of the men themselves. It is in precisely the same way that one much more enjoys a poem or a novel, or a work of history, when, through anecdotes and various bits of biography, he has come to know some thing of the personality of their authors; and it is doubtless this sense or less intimate acquaintance which makes one reciate and enjoy modern writers so much more than the great writers of the past, who have become, as it were, merely a series of steel engravings.

It is clear that a single compact work which would treat, with authority and charm, of the literature of all races and all times, would be an inestimable boon to the man who wishes to feel himself well read and well informed. No such single work as this exists by itself; yet it is part of the marvellously varied character of the Encyclopædia Britannica that it should comprise just such a history of literature as has been here outlined.

In terse and rapid reviews the various articles of Encyclopædia Britannica sketch the literature of every nation which has ever produced a distinct literature; and following these, its pages disclose biographical and critical essays upon every writer who stands in the front rank of the world's literature. It is true that the Encyclopædia does not deal with men now living—that would be impossible to a work of such character, for the Encyclopædia Britannica does not deal with the affairs and celebrities of the passing hour, but with those things, those men, and those achievement which have stood, or are, in the wisest judgment, likely to stand the sifting of time. It treats only of the permanent knowledge and the permanent possessions of the human race.

When we find an Encyclopædia made up of the contributions of such masters of style and exposition as Matthew Arnold or the poet Swinburne, Lord Macaulay or John Morley, Robert Louis Stevenson or Mrs. Humphry Ward, John Addington Symonds or Andrew Lang, it is easy to see that it must be something vastly different from the popular conception of an Encyclopædia. And this is precisely true of the Encyclopædia Britannica. It would be difficult to find in all English literature finer appreciations of Keats or Landor, or Marlow or Webster than those which, from the fulness of his knowledge Swinburne has given to this wonderful work. And Swinburne is only one of scores. His friend Theodore Watts Dunton writes for the Encyclopædia the essays upon Poetry and the Sonnet, and upon Dante Rossetti; John Morley deals with Burke and Diderot, Matthew Arnold with Sainte-Beuve; Lord Macaulay with Goldsmith and Dr. Johnston; and so we might extend the list.

In a larger way Professor Jebb has dealt with Greek literature; Professor Saintsbury with French literature; Edmund Gosse with Norwegian literature; Professor Robertson Smith with Hebrew literature; Professor Bartoli, of Florence, with Italian literature; and so on.

What is most notable in regard to these essays is the close affinity of writer and subject. Swinburne's contributions upon the old English dramatists derive an especial value from the fact that the poet's studies have been more closely confined to this field than any other, and that in this field he is the recognised master. It is with the same obvious fitness of things that Professor Alexander Bain on the one hand should write of the life and work of James Mill, and that John Addington Symonds should deal with Petrarch and Tasso and Machiavelli; for it was upon the Period of the Renaissance that Symonds spent the larger part of his somewhat melancholy life.

How the fame of Cowley completely eclipsed that of Milton, and how the author of the "Miscellanies" afterwards fell into a neglect as undeserved as his earlier popularity had been, is traced by the trained hand of Edmund Gosse. How the dull and colourless writings of Chamfort proceeded from the most brilliant talker since La Rochefoucauld is revealed by the delicate pen of W. E. Henley. The story of Froissart is told by Sir Walter Besant, of Berenger by Robert Louis Stevenson, of Washington Irving by Dr. Richard Garnett, of Leonardo da Vinci by Sidney Colvin, of De Musset by Walter Herries Pollock, of Dante by Oscar Browning, of Byron by Prof. Minto—the pen knows not where to stop.

The Encyclopædia Britannica is acknowledged to be the finest and most authoritive work of reference in the English language; it is a rather less recognised quality which is revealed by these citations—that it contains some of the most brilliant work from the foremost critics and essayists of this generation. There are simply scores of monographs of similar excellence to those noted within its voluminous pages; and did the Encyclopædia have nothing else to recommend it, these would be alone sufficient to stamp it as one of the most remarkable productions of the century.

These contributions have a happy office of putting the reader into instant possession of the most salient facts of every great author's life; they tell of the work he has done, what parts of it are likely to prove of most enduring value; they reveal his aspirations, and indicate something of the measure in which these aspirations were realised. The essays are for the most part brief but without being bald; and they are written with all that fine genius for interpretation and exposition which is so notable a development in the literature of these later days and of which Matthew Arnold might be said to be at once the master and the model.

The only fact which has weighed against the wide introduction of this magnificent work is the price at which it has hitherto been held. There were not many who cared, or could afford, to put £37 into any single work, even though it were a work of such monumental proportions as the Encyclopædia. Now, however, under the offer made by "The Times," it is possible to secure a Reprint of the Encyclopædia for less than half the former cost. The price for the edition in cloth is now but Rs. 275, and that for the fine half morocco only Rs. 330.

NOTE.—The Encyclopædia Britannica engaged the services of a greater number of famous men, and cost more to produce than any other work in the world. It contains in all 16,000 different articles, every one of which was written by an authority upon the particular subject dealt with. These articles embody so vast a variety that it is impossible to present in a single picture an adequate idea of the contents or range of this wonderful work. This can only be attained by taking up one after another its broader divisions. The present advertisement considers the Encyclopædia simply in its character as a Special Library in one particular field of inquiry, but in a precisely similar way it may be regarded as a Library of Science, of Literature and Criticism, of History, of Medicine and Hygiene, of Philosophy and Psychology, of Economics and Political Science, of Theology and the Science of Religions, of Law, of Anthropology and Philology, of Geography and Physiography, of Curious Beliefs, Customs and Superstitions, of Fine Arts, of Biography, of Music and the Drama, of Sports and Pastimes, of Applied Science and Mechanics, of Practical Information and so on. The essence of many libraries, the distillation, in fact, of all human knowledge, the Encyclopædia comprises within itself a complete and unequalled general library.

UNABRIDGED AND UNALTERED.

THE Ninth Edition of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA, completed in 1889, which "The Times" has reprinted, is universally recognised as the most complete and perfect of works of reference. "The Times" Reprint is in every respect the same as the copies of the edition already sold at the higher price; it is what booksellers call a new impression, not a changed edition. There has been no condensation, no abridgment, no omission. Every word, every illustration, every map, every element of value is preserved intact. There is not the most minute economy of this product to offset against the remarkable diminution of this price.

TEMPORARY PRICES FOR THE 25 VOLUMES.
DELIVERED IN BOMBAY, CARRIAGE PAID,

Sufficient provision will be made for the filling of Orders promptly posted; but applicants who hesitate may find that the number of sets sent to India has been exhausted, and that the offer has been withdrawn without further notice.

CLOTH BINDING	**15 Monthly Payments** of **Rs. 20** each, or, if **Cash in Full** accompanies the order, **Rs. 275** [Publishers' price for this style of binding, £37.]	Rs. 20 TO BE SENT WITH ORDER. NOTHING MORE TO BE PAID UNTIL THE 25 VOLUMES HAVE BEEN DELIVERED ALL AT ONE TIME TO THE PURCHASER.
HALF MOROCCO	**18 Monthly Payments** of **Rs. 20** each, or, if **Cash in Full** accompanies the order, **Rs. 330** [Publishers' price for this style of binding, £45.]	
FULL MOROCCO	**25 Monthly Payments** of **Rs. 20** each, or, if **Cash in Full** accompanies the order, **Rs. 450** [Publishers' price for this style of binding, £65.]	

NOTE.—The Cloth binding sold for Rs. 275 is of the same quality as that sold by the Publishers at £37, and is as strong as a cloth binding can be. But it can be recommended only to purchasers who feel obliged to take the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA in that form or not at all. The size and weight of the volumes, and the permanent value of the work, alike call for a solid Half Morocco binding; and if the price of the Full Morocco is within the purchaser's means, it makes a splendid addition to the equipment of a handsome house.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Delivery of the first hundred sets is now being made. The cases are delivered packed in a substantial finished case. No charge is made for packing.
A Revolving Bookcase especially designed to hold the 25 volumes, will be furnished for Rs. 70 cash, or for four additional monthly payments of Rs. 20 each.

ORDER FORM.

If the purchaser sends a cheque for the full amount of the cash price shown above, no order form need be used. Cheques should be drawn to the order of the National Bank of India, Ld. and sent to the office of *The Times* Reprint of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 53 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Date.....

To The Manager, "The Times." (London.)

I enclose Rs. 20. Please send me *The Times* Reprint of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*,

BOUND IN
(a) **CLOTH**, for which I agree to make to you, or to anyone you may appoint, 14 additional monthly payments of Rs. 20 each,
(b) **HALF MOROCCO**, for which I agree to make to you, or to anyone you may appoint, 17 additional monthly payments of Rs. 20 each,
(c) **FULL MOROCCO**, for which I agree to make to you, or to anyone you may appoint, 24 additional monthly payments of Rs. 20 each,

[*Strike out two of the paragraphs marked "a," "b," and "c," respectively, leaving the one which names the style of binding desired.*]

my next payment upon delivery of the complete 25 volumes, and my succeeding payments on the corresponding day of each month following. Until such payments are complete, I engage that the volumes remain your property, and shall not be disposed of by sale or otherwise. I further agree that if, owing to unforeseen circumstances, of which you shall be the judge, the volumes cannot be delivered, the return of this deposit of Rs. 20 to me shall cancel this agreement.

Please also send a REVOLVING BOOKCASE, for which I agree to make four further monthly payments of Rs. 20 each, after the payments for the book are completed. [*Strike out if Bookcase is not desired.*]

[Signed].....

[Address].....

☞ If books are to be delivered elsewhere than in Bombay, the purchaser should add here the name of the carrier in Bombay, to whom delivery is to be made.

.....

(Beyond Bombay, carriage will be at purchaser's cost.)

[27 L.t]

FREE BY POST.—For the convenience of those who desire fuller information in regard to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," a pamphlet has been prepared, containing specimen pages and brief extracts from the work. This pamphlet will be sent, post free, upon application to the

OFFICE IN BOMBAY, 53, ESPLANADE ROAD.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room, a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
1 D B B L rifle by George Smith, maker to H R H the Prince of Wales.
Furniture such as cupboards, chairs, tables, writing dressing and wash-hand tables, bookcase, hat stands etc.
1 ebonized grand cottage piano by Soundy and Co.
1 Remington Typewriter.
By order of Messrs. H. A. Wavellvalla and Co. and on account of the executors of Esmailjee Hirjeejee Shroffs, deceased, Messrs. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Co. and Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Co.
1 fancy road gig and silver laces, 800 to 1,000 silver standard.

AT 2 P. M.
1 "New Howe" gent's safety in capital running order.
A few pneumatic tyred safety bicycles.
1 handsome light victoria in good order.
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 handsome light dogcart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, near the Shoe Bazar, the following fancy goods suitable for presents consisting of handbags ladys' and gent's dressing bags, albums, plate ware glass table ornaments, Italian figure table ornaments photo-frames, dinner, dessert and breakfast services, etc.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Properties in Baloo Sarang Street, commonly called Bhusari Mohalla, and Baba Dhaboo Street, without the Fort.
In pursuance of the power of sale and all other powers in that behalf vested in Mr. Nooroodin Ebrahim by an Indenture of Transfer of mortgage bearing date the 28th day of September, 1895, and made between Bai Hirbai, widow of Bomanjee Byramjee Kolah, Rustomjee Bomanjee Kolah and Framjee Bomanjee Kolah of the first part, Jafferjee Valibhai Mahomedali Valibhai Tyabali Valibhai, Hussenali Vallibhai, Sons of Valibhai Khanbhai, Amoolakhai widow of the said Valibhai Khanbhai, and Asambhai, Aminbhai, and Coorlumbai daughters of the said Valibhai Khanbhai of the second part and the said Nooroodin Ebrahim of the third part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on their respective premises on the day is hereinafter mentioned by order of the said Mr. Nooroodin Ebrahim, the following parcels of land, hereditaments and premises (unless the premises have in the meantime been disposed of by private contract on account and at the risk of the said parties to the said Indenture of the second part, and of any person or persons interested therein.

On TUESDAY, the 14th day of March, 1899, at 3 p.m.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground standing in the books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Surajmal Gangaram Gurraj Gangaram and Gulabrai Gangaram together with the messuages tenement or dwelling-houses and premises standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay fronting Baloo Sarang Street on the west side thereof in the Sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under Nos. 24 and 25, but now under Street Nos. 30, 32 and containing by admeasurement 118 square yards and eight-fifteenths of another square yard be the same little more or less and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the said Baloo Sarang street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Issack Sockoor but now or late of Shaik Ahmed and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Shaik Ahmed Purana but now of Abdulla Hussein which said premises were assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under Nos. 21 and 24 but are now assessed under street Nos. 76, 78.

On WEDNESDAY the 15th day of March 1899 at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the West side of and in Baba Dhaboo Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 142 square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 2711 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the said Baba Dhaboo Street on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house of Ramdas Money Pawa and on or towards the South by the house of Cadhbhai Sulemanjee which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street Nos. 137, 139 and 141 and Ward No. 6375.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Hirabai Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors for the mortgagees or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 27th February, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the Asst. Port Officer, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Ballard pier, Mody Bay, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 p.m., on behalf of the Receiver of Wrecks.
104 Dooras of cotton, of cotton waste, 4 bags chooney, 1 bale printed papers and new papers, 3 anchors, 1 jolly boat, 1 wooden buoy, 1 timber mast 52 by 2 1-2, 1 lot of timber 20 by 1 1-8, spar, timber mast 37 by 1-3, and iron buoy, &c.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BANIAN ROW, PYDHOWNI, AND CAMMATEPOORA OR FORAS ROAD, NEAR GRANT ROAD.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the spot, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Muneebhai Jan Casidar, the mortgagor, the undermentioned immoveable properties, unless in the meantime the same are disposed of by private contract.
FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing there

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1897.

£13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

CHIEF OFFICE:

ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY, LONDON, E. C.

ASSETS EXCEED—£6,250,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.

Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS Fire and Life..... £ 9,575,342
TOTAL ASSETS as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1897 ..... „ 10,236,133
TOTAL CLAIMS Paid..... „ 34,921,812

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.

LIFE INSURANCE: Policy holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec. 1893 the LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. Per Cent. Per Annum was again declared on Sums Assured under the Participating Tables.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED
ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.

5-C7 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

J. RATILAL & CO.,
TOBACCONISTS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
FOR
LAMBERT AND BUTLERS.

TOBACCOS:—
JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM,
FLAKED GOLD LEAF,
HONEY DEW,
PRIZE-MEDAL BIRD'S EYE,
VIKING NAVY CUT,
LOG CABIN,
LILY OF THE VALLEY,
GOLDEN BIRD'S EYE

CIGARETTES:—
JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM,
and NEEDLEPOINTS.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

All goods found affected at any time replaced at shortest notice.

All inquiries to be referred to

J. RATILAL & CO.,
Tobacconists,
406, Shaikh Memon Street,
BOMBAY.

BRANCH:—66, Canning Street, Calcutta

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	16 p. c. } 1 Bns. }	13½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	60	all	15 pr. ct.	1,13
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,185
Commercial	10,000	100	100	8 p.c.	110
Bank of India.	15,000		75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	40	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank...	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India.....	48,000	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	1 7

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	900	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	40
Anglo-Indian ...	1,365	...	30	Nil	345
Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ld	615	1,000	1,000	60	40 1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	571	60	al	5 per ct.	
Berar Manfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	185xd
Bombay United	990	1,800	1,000	dvd Rs.4	480
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. ...	900	800	500	dvd Rs.20	540
Bombay New National Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills ombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	500
Central India...	850	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,909
China Mills Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,900
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	825
Colmbore S. and W	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	825
Connaught Mills	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Dahba Land & Mills	800	500	500	...	25 650
Dawn Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	440
Ecoria Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	540
Gurrumbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	885
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	425
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	253
Dhun Mills.....	1,995	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil 10	440
Framjee Petit..	1,280	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	500
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	25	490
Hinguughat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs ...	1,500	500	500	25	645
Hope Mills	600	1,000	1,000	90	470
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,350
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	340
Indian Manfg..	00	1,000	1 00	dvd 35	790
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld ...	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	640
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.74	170
Jewraj Balloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	650
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	943	1,000	1,000	90	370
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	305
Khangaum Manfg. Co. ...	400	250	250	65	80xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	540
Leopold	2,500	100	103	dvd Rs. 5	200
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Laksmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	985
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	2,950
Mahalaxmee ...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	215
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gaburgaa)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	—
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,235
Muttra Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	100	115	dvd Rs.10	95
Muttra Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	100	115	dvd Rs. 5	92½
Amraoti	800	100	115	dvd Rs.10	95
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvd Rs. 5	92½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.80	1,750
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld....	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	90
Madura Mills...	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	285
Oriental.....	5,795	625	1 25	dvd Nil	175
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	748	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,080
Queen Mills' ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	730
Rivon Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs.45	975
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Samoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	700
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.80	1,325
Soondercee ...	750	1,000	1,000	Rs.30	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 124	320
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.15	200
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	225
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs.30	640
Samoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.15	390
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co....	500	1,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	350
Venishanker Lukhmidas Co. Ld...	900	500	500	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills...	650	1,000	1,000	Nil	24.25
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	472½
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd R..	25
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	000	1,000	s15	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	825
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	125
Bhowanger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	99½
Bombay Samachar	100	400	400	dvd Rs.5	330
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	dvd Rs12½	210
Bulakhi	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,300
English Press and Manfg....	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	81
Fort	150	5,000	500	25-4-99	300
Framjee	300	500	500	dvd Rs45	450xd
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	500	dvd Rs30	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	142xd
Khangaum	240	450	460	Rs 60	485
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.....	300	200	all	15 pr c	215
Mahim Saidpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ...	990	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	90
Mofussil Co. ...	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	330
Munmar M. ...	300	250	all	25	207½
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	575
New Indian ...	00	125	125	Rs 15	167½
Prince of Wales.	150	500	0	20	330
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	33	340x1
Sassoon.....	300	500	500	30	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,600xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	23	400xd
Arab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	1005
Volkart	—	000		Rs75	23 1

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	155
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Balham Pile ...	6,000	100	100	12 pr ct	135
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	500	900	6,100
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,530
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvc 4	75
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 ...ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	925
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	90
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	500	200	200	dvd Rs10	204
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 18	380
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	90	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,892	100	100	10 pr. ct.	190
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	21	345
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	20	183
Brooks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	152
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	95
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Gen'l Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	112
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 8	58
Port Canning Co.	6,000	200	1,000	dvd Rs25	490
Scowcroft & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	
Treasher & Co.	2,000	200	200	6	1,000
Thacker & Co.	1,600	100	100	Rs. 15	160
Tuticorine Co...	2,200	200	100	Rs. 15	32

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 21m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 0-13m., 0-24s. Low water, 6-9m., 6-9s.

Bombay Branch of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, annual meeting at the Cathedral High School, 5-30 p.m.

Y. M. C. A., annual public meeting, Town Hall, 8-30 p.m.

Tivoli Theatre, Professor A. B. Von Geyer, 9 p.m.

SENT TO THE LEPER ASYLUM.—Four lepers, who were found begging about the Fort locality, were despatched in a Municipal van to the Matoonga Leper Asylum on Friday last.

BOMBAY CHESS TOURNAMENT.—The above tournament has been postponed to the 15th March, owing to a very small number of competitors having entered their names.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore China and Japan per extra s s Maria Valeri will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m. on Wednesday

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF BOMBAY.—It is reported that the Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General at Bombay, who has been ailing since the termination of the Christmas vacation, intends to proceed to Europe on sick leave Mr Basil Scott, it is said, will probably be appointed to act for him.

LECTURE AT THE GAIETY.—Madame Marie Louise who arrived here by the last mail steamer will deliver a lecture at the Gaiety Theatre at 5-15 this evening. Mr. Justice Ranade will occupy the chair. The subject is "The Vedanta: Its prospects in the West."

A GALBAT SUNK.—On Friday afternoon, gaibat No. 4074, named "Teemrie laden," with firewood, was sailing down the harbour towards Mody Bunder, when near the Mallet Bunder, she struck on a rock, filled with water and sank. The tindal Bhowan Yessa and the crew consisting of eight men were rescued by a passing prow. Most of the cargo was also saved.

FOUND DEAD ON THE ROAD.—The dead body of one Baboo Krishna, a Hindu, was found in the Fort Street on Friday morning. Another dead body of a Hindu, name and residence unknown, was found lying on the maidan. Both the bodies were certified by the district medical officer to be cases of plague.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS—On Thursday last Mr. Muncherji Framji Printer severed his connection with the Press on which he had served for ten years with credit and conspicuous ability. On his severing his connection with that press, he was presented with an address by the compositors and others serving under him. In the address reference was made to his capacity as a printer and wishes were expressed for his future good. The address was encased in a silver casket and was embossed in parchment. A gold spectacle was also presented to him. Mr. Muncherji made a suitable reply acknowledging the presentation. Sweetmeat and flowers were then distributed among the meet On his departure, Mr. Muncherji was garlanded and heartily cheered by the men.

CHARGE OF CAUSING HURT.—At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Meyers charged Santan De Souza, a fireman, in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, with causing hurt by means of a knife to one Bidarshah Ijutshah, also a fireman in the employ of the same company. It appears that complainant and accused resided in one chawl at Mahim. On the evening of the 16th instant, when complainant returned home from work, the accused was seated on a box in the passage of the chawl. Complainant asked him to move aside and let him pass. Accused, instead of doing so, abused the complainant and an altercation took place between them. Accused, however, remained firm where he was and complainant eventually went down, brought two men and with their assistance began to move the box on which accused was seated. The latter then got up, took out a knife from his pocket and inflicted a nasty wound on the complainant's cheek. Accused began to bolt, but was soon secured and given in police custody. The complainant was removed to the J. Hospital, where his wound was dressed and he was detained for treatment for some days. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTCIE RANADE.)

SUIT BY AN AUCTION-PURCHASER AGAINST A JUDGMENT-DEBTOR.

ANTAJEE YESHWANT RAJADHYAKSH VS. LAKSHMIBAI KOM BALAJEE AND OTHERS.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. Thakurdas Mathuradas, assistant judge of Ratnagiri, in appeal No. 475 of 1896. Mr. Manekshah appeared for Antajee, the original plaintiff and appellant; and Mr. V. J. Bhandarker for original defendant and respondent No. 2.

A suit by an auction-purchaser against a judgment debtor, if brought more than twelve years after he took symbolical possession, would be time-barred. Plaintiff brought this suit in the year 1895 to recover joint possession of 2-3ds share of a certain house, alleging that it belonged to one Balaji Vithal, deceased husband of defendant No I and that he had purchased Balaji's right, title and interest in the house at an auction sale in execution of a decree in the year 1883; plaintiff further alleged that defendant 4 was the owner of the remaining 1-3rd share under his right as an auction-purchaser in execution of a decree against defendant No. 3, the original owner, and that the other defendants were in collusion with defendant No, 4 and obstructed plaintiff in recovering joint possession. Hence this suit. Defendant No. 2 Ramchandra Vithal, who alone appeared and filed a written statement, replied that Balaji Vithal, Yeshwant, Narayan, (the deceased defendant No. 3) and he himself were equal-sharers in the house in dispute and denied knowledge of the purchase of Balaji and defendant No. 3's shares by plaintiff and defendant No. 4 respectively. He contended that he and the other two co-sharers were in joint possession of the whole house; that after Balaji's death in the year 1882 he and Yeshwant and after Yeshwant's death he and Yeshwant's widow Radha were alone in possession; that Balaji and his widow Lakshmibai not being in Vahivat within the last 12 years, plaintiff's claim was time-barred and that plaintiff had no right to joint possession, but must sue for partition. Both the lower Courts rejected plaintiff's claim, the Assistant Judge of Ratnagiri holding that plaintiff could not recover the 1-3rd share which belonged to Balaji himself nor could he obtain possession of the 4 annas and 9 pies share of the defendant Ramchandra, which was sold in execution of a decree against him and purchased by Balaji about the years 1879-80, as Balaji never got actual possession of that share which continued to remain with Ramchandra. Against this decision of the Assistant Judge, plaintiff preferred a second appeal to the High Court.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decisions said: We think the Lower Court's decision is right as regards the 4 annas 9 pies share of the defendant Ramchandra, which was sold in execution of a decree and purchased by Balaji. Balaji took symbolical possession only of that share in 1879-80. The possession of Ramchandra was never really disturbed, but continued and was throughout adverse so that the present suit brought on the 31st July 1895 is time-barred. The claim to the 1-3rdshare which belonged to Balaji himself was rejected by the Lower Court for two reasons: 1st because it was not liable to be sold after his death and 2ndly because the suit is brought more than 12 years after the death of Balaji. We think that neither of these reasons is good. As to the first, the share was attached in the life-time of Balaji under a decree passed against him and it has been held by the Privy Council in the case of Madho Parshad vs. Meherban Singh I. L. R., 18 Cal. p.157, that the attachment of a member's undivided share in execution of a decree at the instance of his creditor will be regarded as sufficient to support the alienation of a member's interest in the estate or a sale under the execution. This in no way militates against the decision of this Court in (Udaram vs. Ranu II Bom. H. C. R., p. 76,) because in that case there had been no attachment effected in the life-time of the co-partner. The decision of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces in Goor Pershad vs. Sheodeen (4 N. W. P. Rep. p. 133.) which was therein cited with approval, is opposed to this view, but it was pronounced to be incorrect by the Privy Council itself in the case of Suraj Bunsi Koer vs. Sheo Proshad Singh (L. R. 6 In. Ap. p. 109.) As to the second reason, the suit is brought within 12 years of the sale and therefore is not time-barred. We vary the decree of the Lower Appellate Court by awarding the plaintiff joint possession of 1-3rd of the house. Costs throughout in proportion.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" "also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clawnwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chamists, Grocers, &c.

THE STEAM TREATMENT FOR THE PLAGUE.

THE following is Mr. A. Leslie's report on the Steam Treatment in Plague:—

On my return to India in July, 1897, Bombay had already had nearly a year's experience of the plague, but nothing much was really known about the disease, and as time went on and the hopelessness of the medical profession in treating it became increasingly obvious, it occurred to me that some good might be done by trying the water system advocated by Louis Kuhne of Leipic. I was too occupied for several months with other affairs to more than think over the subject, but in February, 1898, when the recrudescence was at its height, I took opportunities of ventilating Kuhne's theories to some few medical men of my acquaintance and to some members of the Plague Committee. The result was that about the middle of this month, I secured an introduction to Dr. Herbert A. Julius R. N., who was in charge of the Mody Khana Hospital, and, having very carefully gone into matters with him, it was arranged that experiments might be made at this hospital. In those days the vast number of patients coming in gave the staff more work than they could thoroughly cope with, and I found that from the nature of things I should be left very much to my own resource. Hospital assistants were not to be had for love or money, and I had to rely on two or three ward boys, who were most devoted and attentive for the immediate help I required. Part of a small ward was made over to me, and in this I fitted up the couch, copper kettle and hip bath for the experiments. The coach, upon which we have made an improvement, was of the "Cleopatra" type, that is a long open work cane couch on four high legs with an adjustable head rest. Around the couch cloth was tacked forming a petticoat to prevent draught reaching the patient from below, and in the chamber so made the cross head of a steam pipe was placed. The patient lay at length naked on the couch, over him were two basket cradles, forming when covered with sheet and blankets a sort of funnel in which he was enconced. The head down to the neck was exposed to the ordinary air, and the steam was applied to the trunk and extremities only. Having placed the patient in this position the next thing was to turn on the steam with which he rapidly became envoloped. With the small appliance I had at the time, regulation of the steam was impossible, so if we generated too much heat the only thing to do was to let some of it escape by lifting up a corner of one of the covering blankets. The temperature was, however, never very high, and probably a maximum of 112° was all we attained. The steam bath, no matter what the condition of the patient, lasted thirty minutes exactly. He was then taken out, thoroughly wrapped up from the middle of the thighs downwards and from the diaphragm upwards (excluding the head only), and placed in an abdominal bath of special construction at a temperature of about blood heat; the abdomen was then rubbed gently with a piece of rough jute cloth, the whole time he remained in this position, while the temperature of the water was more or less rapidly reduced to 80 or 75 degrees Fahrenheit. After ten to fifteen minutes in this bath a considerable cooling of the system had taken place, and the patient began to feel somewhat chilly. When this occurred the abdominal region was distinctly cool, relatively speaking, to the couch, and the time had arrived to put the man back on the couch, dry him quickly, replace him on his cot, and cover him well up with blankets. The whole operation lasted 45 to 50 minutes, and as I could only devote my early morning to the treatment, it frequently happened that not more than one or two cases were taken per day. The above is the treatment and "modus operandi" and although the cooling abdominal bath has been discontinued in the great majority of cases, I am still disposed to think that its action is distinctly beneficial, and that further experiment with it will prove the correctness of my view

Argument.—In all diseases such as plague-fever medical experience seems to point to two ways of treatment. One is to strangle the poison in the system the other to assist nature to eliminate it. At present the former is most in favour and is known in common parlance at the serum treatment. One has only to remember the effect of Roux's anti-toxin of diphtheria to admit the grand result at have been obtained from this method. But the, true anti-toxin of plague has yet to be discovered and bacteriologists are still in dispute among themselves as to the true nature of plague. Until they have agreed let us see what elimination can do.

In all cases of fever the state of fever originates I take it from a process of fermentation going on within the body. The substances capable of fermentation are probably present in most of us and they may be set in motion by climatic change some peculiarity of the air external shock and I think we have good reason to believe as regards plague fever very often by mental excitement. These substances as they ferment press against the elastic covering with which nature has endowed us, and as the fermentation grows the skin becomes more and more impervious and internal pressure is increased. The increase in size of people suffering from fever small though it may be in many individuals is sufficient indication that this is the case. How then is this internal pressure which is not only striking outward against the skin but is also forcing itself into and about all the tissues and organs of the body to be relieved! The answer may be found in the application of that law which causes the boiling kettle to force up its lid when the spout does not carry off the excess steam formed. In a state of fever we have an excess of steam generated within the body, and in the act of generation the safety valve has become blocked. The outward application of steam opens all the little safety valves that nature has provided through the marvellous mechanism of the skin, and so relieves the internal pressure which is causing the trouble. From what has been said about the application of steam, it is apparent that it is only necessary to resort to it in grave crises of disease. The abdominal bath should, I venture to think, be more directly curative in its action. At a temperature of some 20 to 25 degrees below blood heat the cooling of the body and massage of the abdomen, while in the water, tend to disperse the blood and contract the vessels about what may be termed the fire-box of the human system. In other words the cooling process causes the blood to flow away from the main drains of the system into the remote parts and when this is accomplished and a thorough coolins has taken place the reaction induced either by gentle exercise or by warm wrapping up causes a return flow which brings back with it some of the morbid matters which have collected in various parts of the system and finally promotes their ejection through the kidneys and bowels. I have noted in treating plague patients that almost invariably free action of the kidneys has taken place after this bath and that not infrequently good action of the bowels has resulted from the same cause. Indeed, in some instances, the action has been so rapid that I have come to the conclusion there is still a great deal to be learnt regarding the duration and temperature of the abdominal bath.

Some Cases.—The Case Book at the Mody Khana Hospital disappeared in the fire which burnt down all the buildings, and I do not know how many cases were treated there, or what percentage of recoveries was scured. I have a distinct recollection, however of two interesting cases, so I give them.

No. I was a mill-hand, aged about 20 years, well nourished, and when I took him in hand he had been in hospital several days. I was looking round for a patient one morning, and one of the nurses begged me to take this young man, as he had kept all the ward on the move the whole night, and nothing would make him quiet. He managed to undo all the knots every time he was tied in bed, and went raving about, getting alongside other patients or lying under their beds. I am not certain that he had not done this for two nights. When he was taken into my ward every part of him which could move was going, and he kept up a senseless chatter the while. By tying down the cradles and holding the end of the blanket under his chin, I managed to prevent him from jumping about too much when we started the steam. Within ten minutes the perspiration was standing in beads on his forehead, the restlessness had completely disappeared, and he did not move. The change was so quick, I feared there might be some heart trouble, but on feeling his pulse I was reassured. I let him stay quite quietly for another ten minutes or so, and then asked him how he was getting on. He promptly replied that it was "bohut gurum" and that he was surely going to die immediately. I allowed him to go on repeating this a few times, and then diverted his attention by asking his name, his age and so on, and got him to show me his tongue. Consciousness by this time had completely returned. After the thirty minutes steam he had about fifteen minutes in the abdominal bath. This revived him tremendously, and when we had rubbed him down and wanted to put him on his cot, he was for making tracks homewards, asserting that he was perfectly well I am happy to say that he was not far wrong, the head symptoms never returned, his bubo quickly healed, and some three weeks later he came up to salaam me in the street.

No 2.—This was a Portuguese youth, probably 22 or 23 years, of age who was brought into the hospital on a morning, when a great many cases arrived about the same time. He came with relatives, and they appeared to be of a very respectable class. As I saw him on the ambulance he looked to me to be so alarmingly ill that I begged Dr Julius to come out and see him at once. We found it was twelve-day old primary pneumonia case, and the verdict was "no hope." I wanted a case at the time and got permission to take this one, but one of the nurses who was at present asked me to give some other patient, not in *extremis* as this man was, a chance. The impression was that he could not last four hours. I persisted, however, and treated him exactly as before described, with the result that his breathing was eased, his temperature declined, and in all respects he became better. Something intervened to prevent my going to the hospital the next day, but on the third morning he was still alive. His condition, however had again become very bad, the breathing being most distressing. To relieve this, we tried giving him some inhalations of oxygen which I generated beside his bed. These relieved him temporarily, and were repeated later on. The case, however, on the fourth or fifth day proved fatal, but I cannot help thinking that the treatment nevertheless prolonged his life.

Soon after the fire occurred at Mody Khana, my friend Dr. Julius was himself taken ill and had to give up work and go into hospital. His successors were constantly changing and the accommodation in the segregation camp to which patients had been moved was insufficient for my requirements. I therefore with the assent of the Plague Committee moved my plant to Grant Rod Hospital. The day of the fire will always be regarded as a specially black day by me, for Dr. Julius in the midst of all his labours had found time to keep an eye on my operations and had arranged on the very next morning to begin to take clinical observations on steam bath patients. The fire of course upset everything, and Dr. Julius's illness and subsequent transfer prevented further help from him.

Grant Road Hospital.—Of the work of this hospital I have no records. Very few patients were taken, the medical officer was not sympathetic, and the subsequent riots which took place, and rapid decline of the plague prevented my doing much. One interesting case however I may mention of the subadar was one of the ward boys. He contracted plague and developed it very rapidly. After only a few hours his temperature was 105o, pulse 130 odd, and respirations 33. The resident medical officer, Mr Ekenath H. Hate, who had taken a great interest in my operations decided to treat this man by steam. He gave him the baths as before described, and within six hours the temperature was down to nearly normal, pulse 90, respirations 18. The man's boboes developed were incised, and healed in due course. He never had any return of any bad symptoms and became rapidly convalescent.

With the closing of operations at Grant Road our amateur experiments may be said to have come to an end, for when in September last we started again, this time at Arthur Road Plague Hospital, I had secured as my assistant, Mr. Hate, who had been the resident medical officer at Grant Road. During the two periods from September to December, 1898, in which we worked at this hospital, the results continued to be favourable, but the cases were too few in number to form any basis of statistical value. Mr. Hate who has at all times shown himself to be a most indefatigable, able and intelligent man made very careful records of the cases he took, and these are available. I believe them to be thoroughly accurate, but as Mr. Hate has not yet taken his degree, he is conventionally unable to give evidence which would have that weight which is usually granted to evidence produced by a qualified man. From the medical point of view however the results confirmed what I had myself observed in treating patients with my own hands. Our next move was to the Maharatta Hospital and by this time being satisfied that the results warranted experiments on a larger scale I approached the Municipality with a view of getting a boiler and mains arrangements so as to be able to treat four patients at a time. Mr. Harvey the Municipal Commissioner very kindly and promptly overcame all difficulties in meeting my wishes and instructed Mr. Hewett to send down a boiler and make the pipe connections required. With a hospital nurse and an increased staff of ward boys we commenced operations with this new plant on the 26th of January last, and I will now leave Dr. Twigg to tell his own tale

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

SETS of the "Times" REPRINT of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA from Number 1001 to 1100 are now being DELIVERED to SUBSCRIBERS.

Orders received during ensuing week will be promptly delivered.

THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES,
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.
HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL

Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows:—

"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, their touch and repetition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SMOKERS!
TRY
A BOX OF
LIVIERATO & CO.'S
(*Late* MORAITI AND ALEVRA.)
CIGARETTES,
And we are sure you will not repent it.

Prices to suit all pockets.
From Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4-4 per 100.

SOLE AGENTS:
V. FUCILE AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-FOURTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1899.
WITH PORTRAIT OF
HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI JUMNABAI OF BARODA.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE,
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1899 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES.
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S
BAZAAR.

FOR SALE

ONE new ENGLISH BUILT half C Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood.

One new English-built C under-spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood and with patent brake.

English-built Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & CO.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD
CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 25.

Consols declined 1-16 per cent in London yesterday, to 111 1-4. French Rentes remained at 103; but Paris Exchange on London was 1 centime lower, at 25·20 fcs. Rupee Securities were 1-2 per cent. less, at £66 7-8; while Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 117. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 7-8d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 3-8 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 1-4 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d cheaper in value at 27 3-8d. per oz; but was unchanged in New York at 59 1-2 cents per lb., demand Exchange on London being 1-4 cent more, at 4·86 1-2 dollars. For Braziers' Copper the quotation was £81-10s.; and for Yellow Metal 7 1-4l.

There was no further change in the London financial quotations to-day, the above level being maintained, save for Rupee Securities, which recovered 1-8 per cent, to £67. Rates of Discount were lower by 1-8 to 1-4 per cent, at 2 1 8 per cent for both 3 months' sight London Bills and 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills. Bar Silver remained at 27 3-8d. per oz., and was again unchanged in New York at 59 1-2 cents per oz, demand Exchange on London continuing at 4·86 1-2 dollars.

For Linseed 36 3-4s. per 416lbs. was quoted yesterday, May-June shipment, to Hamburg, sellers via the Canal, market quiet in tone; for Red Karachi Wheat, 28s., February-March shipment, to Hull, buyers via the Canal; for Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed, 35s. per 416lbs., February-March shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 35s. per 416lbs., same shipment, to the same ports, sellers via the Canal, market steady; Brown Rapeseed, 33 1-4s. per 416lbs., February-March shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal; Linseed, 36 1-2s. per 416lbs., May-June shipment, to Hamburg, Market easier To-day the quotation for Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was 35 1-4s. per 416lbs., February-March shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the canal, market firmer; and that for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 35 1-4s. per 416lbs., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market firmer.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's sales were 8000 bales, and the Imports 11,000 bales. Spot Mid-Americans were 1-32d. lower, at 3 11-32d. per lb.; but American Arrivals were unchanged all round. The Manchester market was firm.

In Spot Mid-Americans there was no change to day, while American Arrivals were 1-32 d. lower in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 17-64d. for February and 3 19-64d. for June-July delivery. The day's Sales were 7,000 bales, and the Imports 6,000 bales. The market closed dull, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The Manchester market continued firm. The total Sales for the week ending yesterday showed a falling off as compared with those in the previous bales, at 48,000 bales. The amount for week of 17,000 warded to Consumers was 9,000 bales less, at 64,000 bales; and the week's Imports were 29,000 bales under the preceding week's at 92,000 bales. The total stock increased by 17,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,801,000 bales.

Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton declined 1-16 cent in New York yesterday, to 6 1-2 cents per lb.; Futures 3 points each, to 6·19 cents for May, and 6·20 cents for August. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 20,000 bales.

To-day Ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 6 1-2 cents per lb.; May Futures advanced 6 points, to 6·25 cents per lb., and August 5 points, to 6·25 cents also. The Receipts at the Ports were 20,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 9,210,000 bales, compared with 9,100,000 bales at the end of the week preceding.

The local Cotton market has been dull in tone to-day, the purchases reported being only 200 bales on account of the mills. For "Good" Broach Rs. 158 1-2 per candy was quoted; for "Good" Bhownugger, Rs. 139 1-2; "Fully Good" Bengal, Rs. 122.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet and unchanged.

The receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	12,372	bales.
Wheat	12,406	cwts.
Linseed	15,277	"
Rapeseed	4,235	"
Gingellyseed	10,082	"
Groundnuts	978	"
Castorseed	6,910	"
Rice	3,607	"

EXCHANGE opened quiet in tone at 1s. 4 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was on a small scale, very few transactions being reported. The market closed quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s 4 1-32d per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s 4 1-32d "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s 4 3-16d "
Francs	1·70 1-4 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are steady at 100 1-16for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 100 1-16 for the 2nd March Settlement, 100 1-4 for the 30th March Settlement, and 94 1-2 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—Swadeshi Mills are Rs. 10 higher, and Manockjee Petit Rs. 5; Mazagon and Oriental each Rs. 5 lower, Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation are Rs. 15 higher, in the second issue; and Bombay Flour Mill Rs. 10. Bank of Bombay have declined Rs. 5, and now stand at Rs. 1,315 per share.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS,

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, FEB. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 27-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	67 7-8
Bar Silver	27 3-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
PLYMOUTH, FEB. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa arrived here this afternoon.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

The N. Y. K. steamer Bingo Maru left Blyth direct for Bombay on the 24th inst.

The s. s. Shannon leaving Bombay on the 4th instant arrived at Marseilles on Sunday.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st December 1898, on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings Estimated.	Total earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,200	17,100	30	20,330
Or per mile of Railway	23	121	...	144
For previous 24 weeks of half year	86,463	3,94,595	3,144	4,84,202
Total for 26 week	89,663	4,11,695	3,174	5,01,532
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,256	20,549	—5,573	18,205
Per mile of Ry do.	23	146	—40	129
Total to corresponding date do.	94,816	2,23,486	—2,024	4,16,278

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 2,125
Do. to date ..... " 88,254

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the Statement of Traffic, Week ending 4th February 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Total	1,37,721	7,81,796	6,548	9,26,066
Corresponding week of last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	...	...	...	7,11,795

Increase ..... Rs. 2,14,271

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

WELLESLEY—SHELTON—February 2, at St Margaret's Church, Westminster, Capt R A C Wellesley, R A, to Charlotte Anne (Daisy), daughter of W G Shelton.

WHITE—TRENCH—February 1, at Lea Parish Church, Queen's co, Capt E D White, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to Constance, daughter of H B Trench.

WILKINSON—HUGHES-HALLETT—February 4, at St. John's Church, Paddington, Rev T W Wilkinson, to Flora, daughter of late Rev A V Hughes-Hallett.

WYLLIE—SIM—February 4, at St Mary Abbot's, Kensington, C C. son of C C Wyllie, to Emma Katherine, daughter of late Col G Sim, R E.

DEATH.

MERWANJEE DALAL—February 25, at London, Merwanjee Rustomjee Dalal, senior partner of Messrs. Merwanjee and Byramjee, Brokers. Deeply regretted.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1899.

IT is now evident that the United States will not have a walk-over in the Philippines, and that the danger of foreign intervention is not yet past. The German cruiser, Kaiserin Augusta, has arrived at Manila, and Admiral Dewey has deemed it advisable to telegraph to Washington urging the immediate despatch of the battleship Oregon. He does not disguise the fact that political reasons require this increase of the American naval force in those waters. At Washington it is believed that the Admiral apprehends foreign intervention and desires to be in a position to meet it. There can be little doubt that the Continental Powers would not have permitted President McKinley to depart from his own declaration and annex the Philippines, but for the attitude of Great Britain. The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* puts this fact in a striking light in a telegram of the 9th February. It states that a friend—presumably the United States Minister to Austria-Hungary—made to him a singular diplomatic revelation in the following words:—"The gratitude of the Americans for England's attitude during the Spanish War is not great enough. To Lord Salisbury personally they are indebted for a signal service rendered by anticipation several years ago. It was in 1891, I think, or a little earlier, that the late Count Kalnoky, the Austrian Foreign Minister, sought to bring England as well as Spain within the sphere of the Triple Alliance. The demand that England should be attached to the League, however loosely, was raised by Italy in 1897, when the Triple Alliance was for the first time renewed; but at the date mentioned Count Kalnoky suggested that Spain should be included in about the same way, *viz.*, by an indirect understanding come to not with the entire League, but only with one of its members. Neither Germany nor Italy objected, and it was ascertained that Spain was only too willing. Lord Salisbury declined without a moment's reflection. His reply, if I remember rightly, was that a British Cabinet has too many members for the Foreign Secretary to undertake such a vast responsibility, by which he was understood to mean that the plan would meet with opposition in the Cabinet. Now, had Lord Salisbury not objected, Spain would have belonged to the system of the Triple Alliance, and Cuba would, most probably, still be Spanish." Not only would Cuba and the Philippines have still been Spanish, but the Continental Powers would have been in a better position than they are now to address themselves to the task which Count Goluchouski, another Austrian Minister, has declared to be the indispensable work of the coming century—the deliverance of Continental Europe from the transoceanic peril, which threatens its industrial future and its very existence.

It is strange that Lord Salisbury should have declined without a moment's reflection so important a proposal coming from the Austrian Foreign Minister. At that time certainly, and up to the end of 1895, Lord Salisbury had no idea of an Anglo-Saxon alliance "contra mundam." The Venezuelan Despatch, in which he absolutely refused to acknowledge the validity of the Munro doctrine, maintaining that it had no legal existence and had never been recognised by any Power, showed that nothing was further from Lord Salisbury's mind than the recognition of the American claim to supremacy even in the Western hemisphere. What he would have said at that time to the acquisition of the Philippines as the first step towards turning the Pacific into an American lake, may be easily imagined. Whether Lord Salisbury's refusal some years ago of the proposed understanding with Spain was influenced by a "prophetic insight into the future" is more than doubtful. What is certain is that the Continental nations are now very seriously impressed with the idea that it is necessary to oppose a united front to the dangers brought into view by the rapidity and ease with which one of their number was deprived of its colonial Empire by the United States. In Vienna it is believed that France is endeavouring to bring about a union of the Latin nations, making overtures to Spain, promising her important financial and commercial advantages "on certain conditions, the nature of which can be easily guessed." It is thought that Spain, now that she is no longer embarrassed by the possession of distant colonies, is a more valuable ally. At present, however, the Power that is causing most uneasiness at Washington is Germany, who is once again sending her cruisers to Manila. Meanwhile the Filipinos show no sign of discouragement. For the last week there has been constant fighting around Manila. It is evident that General Otis is disinclined to advance into the interior, where guerilla tactics would render his communications difficult and precarious. The disparity between the losses of the Filipinos and the American troops is considerable. Nevertheless, the successful operations against the Filipinos at Calloocan and Malabon, where they rallied after being driven out of Manila, have not prevented the renewal of fighting in the outskirts of the capital a fortnight after.

All this justifies the observation of the Vienna "Fremdenblatt," that the United States will learn in the Philippines that whosoever enters the Imperialist path may be able to control the beginnings, but cannot control the after course of events or their end. Moreover, in undertaking a war of conquest they have lost the right to lecture Europe on moral grounds. We in Europe, says this writer, are not in general sufficiently idealistic to condemn wars of conquest in all circumstances; but at least we abstain from unctuous sermons to the world, and do not pretend to go out to free down-trodden nations when it is our intention to annex their country: "Clearly there is a strong Chauvinistic vein in America and a longing to play a role outside their own Continent which must be taken note of in Europe." The arrival of the German warship at Manila and Admiral Dewey's hurried telegram to Washington for reinforcements seem to show that in Berlin as in Vienna the action of the United States is not regarded with unqualified approval.

The prosecution of Deputies Derouledo and Habert for inciting the troops to mutiny with the avowed object of overthrowing the present Parliamentary Republic, will be a wholesome lesson to the unscrupulous demagogues who are threatening France with anarchy. Derouledo, with Rochefort and Drumont, have emulated, and indeed may be said to have given the lead, to the Yellow Press of America for political scurrility and reckless mendacity. When Derouledo and Habert, both members of the Chamber of Deputies, chose the occasion of the funeral of President Faure to stop General Roget at the head of his troops, and in a loud voice urge him to march on the Elysee and overturn the Government, it is high time that public enemies of the kind should be laid by the heels. The Chamber of Deputies has lost no time in authorising the imprisonment and prosecution of those incendiaries. It is not merely that they aim at a revolution. They have again and again proposed massacre and murder as the means of accomplishing designs subversive of all law. One of them, Rochefort, with insane violence, recommended that the ex-Minister of Justice, Sarrien, the ex-Premier Brisson, and "the prevaricators of the Supreme Court," should not be let off by being smeared over with pitch and made living torches like the early Christians under Nero. A more severe punishment should be administered which would give satisfaction even to the most exasperated:—"The members of the Court of Cassation, having been previously drawn up in single file, an executioner duly trained to the work should cut off their eye-lids so as to have the eye-balls denuded. Then spiders of the most venomous kind should be enclosed in nut-shells, applied to the eye-balls and be properly fastened behind the culprits' heads. These spiders, in a famished condition, could not be expected to be very fastidious, and would slowly and gradually feed on the culprits' eye-balls until nothing but a ghastly cavity remained. This done, these hideous blind men should be chained up to a pillory erected before that Palais de Justice where their crime had been perpetrated." Another sheet of the same kind made the infamous suggestion that if Dreyfus were brought back to France the Jews and the Dreyfusards should be got rid of by another St. Bartholomew, till the sewers were choked with their corpses, and the streets drenched with their blood. It is inconceivable that in a civilised country such incitements to wholesale murder should be published with complete impunity day after day, and month after month.

BARON DE REUTER, who died on Saturday at Nice, was a man who made his name in the world and his fortune by supplying news to journals, which could afford to pay for it, in all parts of the world. It is said that after travelling over the continent before railways and the telegraph had come into existence, he determined on his return to England to put his special and practical knowledge of the continent and its sources of information to a useful purpose. To do so he founded at the Royal Exchange an office known as Reuter's, being joined three days after he started, in 1851, by Mr. F. J. Griffiths, who is still connected with the management of the agency. Market reports only were dealt with in those days, for newspapers fought shy of the new agency, and it was not until after the *Times* led the way that the others found it to their interest to do likewise. The first telegram published through Reuter's agency was Napoleon's speech at the New Year's reception of 1858. The agency grew and carrier-pigeons were largely employed in carrying news to various termini in European capitals not being permitted, for State reasons, to be connected by rail. To-day Reuter has agents in all parts of the world, and his list of subscribers contains the name of every journal of influence. At one time he enjoyed a practical monopoly, but his success led to many imitations which have not always been as careful in their efforts to keep within the four walls of accuracy as the old agency endeavoured to be. Baron Reuter was born at Cassel in 1818 and became a naturalised British subject in 1851. During the Franco-Austrian war and the American Civil war his agency invariably had the lead, and in that way won the confidence of the press and the nation. His title of Baron was bestowed on him by the Duke of Coburg-Gotha in recognition of his public services. He obtained a concession from the Shah of Persia by which he had the exclusive privilege of constructing railways, working mines and forests and making use of all other natural resources of that country besides farming the customs. But the concession was annulled in 1889 owing to foreign interposition, and instead he received the concession of the Imperial Bank of Persia.

THE seat for the Rotherham division of the West Riding of Yorkshire became vacant by the appointment of Mr. A. H. Dyke Acland to be steward and bailiff of the Manor of East Hendred and Northstead, which is similar to the "Chiltern Hundreds." Mr. Acland had been returned for the division unopposed, having represented it in Parliament under its present and former designation since 1885. When the Unionists decided to try and wrest the seat from him in 1885 and 1886, he was victorious by majorities of 4,044 and 3,085. Mr. Holland's victory of 1,957 over Mr. Vernon Wragge, therefore, will be regarded as less of a victory than his supporters would have liked, and the Unionist agents will devote their energies to the conversion of the Constitution to Conservative principles. Mr. W Holland, the successful candidate, was formerly member for North Salford, and was defeated in 1895 by Mr. Platt-Higgins by a matter of seven votes. Mr. Holland is an alderman of Manchester, and J. P. of the city, a Liberal organiser in Lancashire, a cotton spinner, and a prominent member of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. He is a Free Trader who has given special attention to tariff questions, and has been many times chosen by the Manchester Chamber to act as an expert in treaty negotiations. He is forty-nine years of age, a Methodist, and commonly an Advocate of Disestablishment and Disendowment of the English Church.

TELEGRAPHIC information has reached the Government of India from the Engineer-in-Chief of the Uganda Railway, refuting the statements made in the recent article in *Truth*, regarding the terrible mortality alleged to have occurred amongst Indian coolies employed in constructing the Uganda Railway. It seems that only 480 have died and 1,015 been invalided in three years out of a total of 15,385 Indian coolies imported. Of the remainder 801 have completed their contract, 228 have been dismissed or resigned, and 12,860 are still on the works.

WE regret to hear of the death in London of Mr. Merwanjee Rustomjee, the leading Parsee broker, who recently gave evidence before the Currency Commission. He had gained the confidence of business circles here, both European and native, to a remarkable degree, being a man of much business sagacity coupled with cautious views and great fidelity and discretion. His advice and assistance were much sought in connection with every financial project of importance, and both in his personal and business character he will be greatly missed in Bombay.

THE Government review of education in India in 1897-98 is published. It shows a small decrease in the number of schools and a considerable falling off in that of scholars, especially primary scholars, in Bengal, Bombay, and the Central Provinces. The expenditure, on the other hand, was somewhat greater than in the previous year. The Governor-General finds the results upon the whole satisfactory except as regards the falling off in primary scholars which, however, was due to plague and famine.

AMONGST the passengers, who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co's. mail steamer Peninsular were General Sir William Galbraith, K.C.B., Commanding the Quetta District, and Lady Galbraith; Captain Berkeley Levett, Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor; Mr. H. F. Silcock, I.C.S., Commissioner, N. D.; Miss E. A. Manning, Colonel Aitken, and others. On Saturday morning a number of European and Parsee ladies assembled at the Ballard Pier to see Miss Manning off.

GENERAL VENTRIS accompanied by a Staff Officer will proceed to Bhuj on the 28th instant on a tour of inspection, returning to Bombay on the morning of the 7th March. The usual salutes will be fired. The command of the Bombay garrison will devolve upon Colonel G. M. Stevens, R. A., during the absence of the general officer commanding.

THE Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Aden Districts, will proceed on his annual tour of inspection of lines and hospitals of native troops at Bhuj leaving Bombay on the 28th instant. Major G. F. Poynder, R. A. M. C., will perform the duties of the Principal Medical Officer, during his absence.

SIR JAMES WESTLAND will shortly pay a visit to Allahabad to consult with Sir Antony MacDonnell on matters financial.

THE Rev. W. G. Peel, the Bishop-elect of Mombassa was a passenger by the mail steamer which left Bombay for Europe on Saturday.

THE value of the reserve in gold held by the Government of India on the 15th instant, was Rs. 89,01,501. Of this sum Rs. 54,71,430 was at Bombay.

THE 5th Punjab Infantry left Dera Ismail Khan for Wano on the morning of the 20th instant. The 4th Sikhs will replace them.

REPORTS from Malakand confirm the news of the Nawab of Dir's illness. He is said to be so prostrated that travelling is out of the question.

MR. R. E. HAMBLIN, Magistrate and Collector of Ghazipur succeeds to the Commissionership of Kumaon on the impending retirement of Colonel E. E. Grigg, the last of the Military Civilians now serving in the N.-W. Provinces.

Two fresh cases of plague occurred at the village of Mirpur Lakhan on the 21st instant. Disinfection and the cleaning up generally of the Municipal town of Rahon is in active progress, and it is hoped the inhabitants will be able to return to their houses by about the middle of March.

IN connection with the scheme for transferring the coal export trade of Calcutta to Port Canning, we learn that the East Indian Railway have received telegraphic sanction from home to expend Rs. 20,000 on a preliminary survey of the Mutlah river, which, it is understood, will be gone on with at once.

MR. L. M. THORNTON, who has been reposing after his labours in the Legislative and Home Secretariats of the Government of India in the haven of a District Judgeship, will be summoned back to the Secretariat of the N. W. Provinces next month to take the place of Mr. Winter, the Judicial Secretary, who is going home on leave.

QUESTIONS of the permanent military transport to be maintained and the frontier strategic railways to be built have now become so closely associted, that it seems probable a decision on one or the other will not be given for some time to come. Meanwhile railway surveys are proceeding, while at the same time the recommandations of the Simla Transport Committee are being considered by Government.

THE 4th Hussars have won the Inter-regimental Polo Tournament from the 4th Dragoon Guards by four goals and one subsidiary against three goals and two subsidiaries. The defeat of the Dragoons was such a surprise to the public that the spectators made but little demonstration. Then it was discovered that the holders of the Challenge Cup had not yet returned it, so no presentasion ceremony could be carried out.

THE "Financial News," makes a vigorous attempt to scare the British banking and trading public with a protest against any measure for rendering a gold standard in India effective. "The best authorities" we are told, "who have given evidence before the Indian Currency Commission have declared that if India is to have any but a sham gold standard she must have have a gold currency, and that there must be complete convertibility on the spot of silver rupees into gold."

THE sacred thread investiture ceremony of the Minor Rajah of Vizianagram was celebrated at Vindhyavasini, a village near Benares City, on the 15th instant. The object of performing the function at a village was, observes the "East Coast News" to curtail the cost of the ceremony. The marriage of the Rajah is expected to take place in April next. The bride has not yet been selected. Why, asks our contemporary, such hot haste to unite the young Rajah in holy wedlock?

KHWAT KHAN and Wali Mahomed, Zakkah Khel maliks, who returned some weeks ago from Afghanistan, have been fully pardoned by the Government. The Zakkas nominated them their representative headmen. This nomination has been accepted by the British authorities. Arrangements are now on progress to settle the proportion of men to be enlisted from each section of the Afrids to raise the Khyber Rifles to its full strenght of 1,200 men. The corps will probably be divided into two battalions with a limited number of British officers.

IN so far as the Punjab is concerned, the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz for this year must be considered as closed. Intimation has been received that the shipowners will send no more steamers for the Punjab. The provincial observation camp at Abdullapur will now be closed, and intending pilgrims must defer their departure for another year. It is a long cry from the Punjab to Chittagong, the only port from which, owing to the prevalence of plagne, the departure of steamers to the Hedjaz has been permitted, so it is not surprising to find that only some 22 pilgrims from the Punjab and the frontier territories have managed to get away

THE total number of deaths registered in Urban Calcutta during the week ending 11th February was 290, against 323 and 314 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 72. There were 13 deaths from cholera, against six and nine in the two preceding weeks; the number is less than the average of the past quinquennium by 16. There were four deaths from plague against one and one in the two preceding weeks. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were three deaths from tetanus against five in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 124 and 35, respectively, against 121 and 49 in the preceding week.

H. E. THE VICEROY, accompanied by the Governor of Madras, Captain Adam, A.-D.-C., Mr. Ibbetson, and Lord Suffolk, paid a visit to the Post Office yesterday afternoon to see portions of the bastions and walls of old Fort William and the position of the cell known as the "Black Hole of Calcutta," portions of which have been excavated and were shown, to his Excellency, who displayed special interest in the arches and the portion of the building of the old Fort now used as a kitchen for the Presidency Post Master. His Excellency suggested that these arches should not be demolished and that a tablet should be placed between two of the arches with an inscription showing that these were the remains of old Fort William, which would stand as a monument for the public to come and see for themselves.

THE Syndicate which has sent Engineers to survey the country for a railway from the Kunlon Ferry in Upper Burma to Yunan-fu has asked the British Government for a concession which can scarcely be called a modest one. This is that five miles of land on either side of the railway—if it is ever made—should be granted to them together with all forest and mineral rights pertaining thereto. This is a request, remarks a contemporary, that cannot be complied with straight off, for the Government must know something of the country in detail before they can sign away territory to any company in this way. From Kunlon to the Chinese frontier is no great distance, probably only some 60 miles, but until a practicable route has been found it is impossible to say what the value of the land is through which the alignment will run. When the survey party now in the field have completed their work and sent in a report it will be time to consider what concessions should be given to the Syndicate. It yet remains to be seen whether the project will not be so costly that it will not pay to carry it out.

ANOTHER Garter has become vacant by the death of the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who was among the youngest members of the Order. Half the fifty Knights of the Order are royal personages, including sons and grandsons of the Queen, and it is probable that the coveted distinction held by the late Prince will be given to a member of a Royal House.

HER Majesty has signified her willingness to open the new buildings of the South Kensington Museum. The event will take place in May. Although the arrangements are not yet definitely decided, it is probable that there will be a semi-State procession from Buckingham Palace.

THE Warspite, cruiser, is ordered to commission at Chatham on March 28 for the relief of the Imperieuse, cruiser, Capt. Charles H. Adair, flagship of Rear-Admiral H. St. L. B. Palliser, on the Pacific Station.

THE big fees paid (or alleged to be paid) to So-and-so the eminent Q. C., are the bait which catches unwary parents in search of a profession for their sons. But, unless he has a good family connection in the law, the young barrister will make little or no headway. The provincial bars are now largely recruited by the brothers, sons, and cousins of members of the other branch of the profession. No one should dream of the bar unless he is possessed of a sufficiency to support him for years after his call.

THE Resistance, bound from Plymouth to the Mersey to be broken up, put into Holyhead Harbour early on Feb. 9 to escape the gale which was blowing in the Irish Channel. When midway between the breakwater and the Royal Mail jetty she suddenly foundered and those in charge had a narrow escape. The Liverpool tugs Challenger and Wrestler went to her assistance, but found that nothing could be done. The Resistance which curiously enough, was formerly guardship at Holyhead, sank directly in the course taken by the incoming and outgoing boats of the North-Western Railway Company, and the Dublin Royal Mail Steamboat Company. Telegrams were despatched to Liverpool for divers and pumps, and efforts will be made to refloat the Resistance, but failing this there will be no alternative but to destroy her with dynamite.

As it has been found that travellers from plague-infected areas sometimes alight at an intermediate railway station, and purchase a fresh ticket for their destination in order to avoid the plague regulations, the Resident in Hyderabad has issued a rule whereby the Police, or in the absence of the Police, the Station Master concerned shall endorse the word "plague" in red ink on the fresh ticket issued, so that such travellers may, on alighting at their destination, be brought under observation.

BY permission of the Queen, a memorial service for the late Lord Napier and Ettrick was held at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, on Feb. 8. The Rev. Edgar Sheppard, sub-dean of the Chapels Royal, the Rev. H. D. Macnamara, and the Rev. Canon M. MacColl, officiated.

MR. LEIGH-BENNETT, member for the Chertsey Division of Surrey, had a narrow escape of a serious accident on Feb. 8. He was announced to speak at Ripley, but a telegram was received stating that the hon. member would be unable to attend. It seems that the night being wet and stormy, the coachman mistook a turning, and drove the carriage into the backwash of the river Wey at Woking Mr. Leigh-Bennett, who was immersed to his neck, escaped serious personal injury, but the driver was drowned.

A MEETING of the Higher Education Committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland was held at Belfast on February 6. The chair was occupied by the Moderator (the Rev. William Betty), and there was a large attendance. The committee was unanimously of opinion that, inasmuch as the Government had not announced any intention of dealing with the question of Irish University education, there was no necessity for a special meeting of the General Assembly at present. It is understood that the committee was also of opinion that the "statemant" already published expresses the mind of the Church, and that no solution of the question of University education in Ireland will be satisfactory or final that does not include the complete nationalisation of Dublin University.

EARL CADOGAN is suffering from a severe cold and bronchitis. He was too unwell to be present at the International football match on Saturday, Feb. 3, and on Sunday had not sufficiently recovered to attend Divine service. His Excellency is, however, progressing favourably under the care of Dr. Walter Smith, Physician in Ordinary.

LORD DUNRAVEN, in his address to the electors of the Croom Division of the Limerick County Council, for which he is a candidate, writes that since he offered himself for election a message has been conveyed to him by Dean Flanagan from the Bishop of Limerick (Dr. O'Dwyer), who says he will make it impossible for any Catholic to vote for a Liberal Unionist candidate, unless the Government they are supporting pledges itself at once to deal with the Irish University Question, so that men like Lord Dunraven and Lord Monteagle had better retire from the contest. Lord Dunraven declares his firm determination not to retire, and adds that he is favourable to the University principle.

SIR M. M. BHOWNAGGREE, M. P., has been suffering from an attack of influenza, and is confined to his room, so that he was not permitted by his doctor to attend the opening of Parliament. He has had also to cancel his other engagements

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES

LONDON, FEB. 24.

Since Tuesday last, constant fighting has taken place between the Filipinos and Americans on the outskirts of Manila.

A body of rebels, numbering a thousand men, who were entrenched within the American lines, were routed on Thursday, with a loss of 500 killed and wounded and 200 taken prisoners.

The American losses were five officers and forty-three men killed and wounded.

A BATTLESHIP ASKED FOR.

FEB. 25.

Admiral Dewey has cabled to Washington asking for the immediate despatch of the battleship Oregon to Manila, alleging political reasons for his request.

It is supposed at Washington that Admiral Dewey apprehends foreign intervention in the Philippines.

THE KAISERIN AUGUSTA ARRIVES.

LATER.

The German cruiser Kaiserin Augusta has arrived at Manila.

THE POSITION AT MANILA CRITICAL.

BRITISH ASSISTANCE "PERMITTED."

FEB. 26.

The position at Manila has become critical.

Admiral Dewey is permitting the British cruiser Narcissus to land bluejackets nightly to protect the consulate and the banks from incendiarism.

AN UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.

Two Englishmen who were watching the fires in Manila from a window of a house, on Wednesday last, were shot by the Americans, who were firing promiscuously. One man was killed.

PROSECUTION OF FRENCH DEPUTIES.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The French Deputy Millevoye who was arrested in connection with the disturbance at the office of the "Libre Parole" has been released.

The Chamber of Deputies has authorised the imprisonment and prosecution of Deputies Deroulede and Habert for inciting the troops to mutiny.

Both the accused avow that their object was to overthrow the present Parliamentary Republic.

M. DEROULEDE LOCKED UP.

FEB. 25.

The prosecution authorised by the Chamber of Deputies enables the Government to keep Deputy Deroulede in confinement, but the accused is regarded rather as a noisy agitator than a serious conspirator.

ENGLAND'S POSITION IN THE SOUDAN.

PERMANENT CONTROL OF THE NILE VALLEY.

FEB. 24.

In the Committee of the House of Commons on the Supplementary Army Estimates, Mr. John Morley moved a reduction of the vote, as a protest against the Soudan policy of the Government.

Mr. St. John Brodrick, in defending the estimates, said the permanent control of the Nile Valley was essential to the prosperity of Egypt, and it was inevitable that England should become the controlling power. The Soudan expedition had been the cheapest development of an Imperialist century.

The motion was rejected by 167 to 58 votes.

THE SOUDAN; NO REINFORCEMENTS JUST YET.

FEB. 26.

It is officially stated at Cairo that it is not intended at present to send reinforcements to the Soudan.

THE RUSSIAN-CHINESE AFFRAY.

FEB. 24.

Reuter, telegraphing from Peking, says the Dowager Empress is much incensed over the killing of Chinese by Russians at Talienwan, and has instructed the Tsung-li-Yamen to make a strong protest.

ELECTION NEWS.

Mr. Holland, the Liberal candidate, has been elected member for Rotherham by a majority of 1,957 votes over Mr. Wragge, the Unionist candidate, and replaces Mr. Dyke Acland, Liberal, who was returned unopposed at the last election.

The voting was as follows :—

Mr. Holland, Liberal.....	6,671
Mr. Wragge, Unionist.....	4,714

PLAGUE IN ARABIA.

Plague has broken out at Jeddah.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING'S CONDITION.

FEB. 25.

By latest reports Mr. Rudyard Kipling's condition is worse.

The patient is weaker and the inflammation of the lungs is spreading.

IMPROVEMENT IN MR. KIPLING'S CONDITION.

LATER.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling has rallied and his condition is improving.

THE FOOTBALL SEASON.

VICTORY FOR THE SOUTH.

FEB. 25.

The Rugby match, North vs. South, has resulted in victory for the South by eleven points to *nil*.

THE SHOOTING AFFRAY IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Boer policeman, named Jones, who was charged with shooting a European at Johannesburg in December last has been acquitted.

ARRIVAL OF A MISSING STEAMER.

The missing Hamburg liner Bulgaria has arrived at the Azores.

DEATH OF BARON DE REUTER.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

Baron de Reuter died at Nice, to-day.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The Bombay mails of the 11th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

FIRE IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 23.

Fire broke out in Rangoon, early this morning, and destroyed several valuable houses, owned by natives. The total loss is estimated at nearly three lakhs. The greater part of the property has, however, been covered by insurance.

An old man and old woman were burnt to death.

THE GOLD FIELD DIVORCE CASE.

HEAVY DAMAGES.

MADRAS, FEB. 25.

The divorce suit of Llwellyn versus Llwellyn and Boswell Smith came to a close yesterday evening.

His lordship found the respondent and co-respondent guilty of adultery and gave a decree "nisi," the co-respondent to pay the costs of petitioner and the respondent and Rs. 7,000 as damages.

THE EAST COAST RAILWAY.

THE FIRST THROUGH MAIL.

The first through mail train of the East Coast Railway arrived on Friday morning at Royapuram station from Bezwada. The Consulting Engineer for Railways proceeded on Thursday evening by the new Madras-Bezwada line to judge for himself whether the speed of the mail trains cannot be accelerated so that there may be earlier connections with trains at the junctions. He will proceed from Bezwada to Barang, whence he will accompany Sir Arthur Havelock via the Coast Railway.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 25.

Mr. A. R. Macdonald, Executive Engineer, Ulwar State, is granted [seven months' furlough; and Mr. W. Home, Manager, Jodhpore-Bikanir Railway, six months' furlough.

Major Sutton Jones, of the Deoli Irregular Force, officiates as Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli, vice-Colonel Bell, acting in charge of the A. A. Generalship at Poona.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Major Tyler, R. E. Inspector of Submarine Defences reverts home on the 4th proximo. His successor is Major A. M. Stuart, pending whose arrival in India Lieutenant C. S. Halliday acts,

Colonel F. Sprat R. E., is transferred from Bombay to charge of the Bengal Command, Military Works Deparment Lieut.-Col. R. O. Lloyd, R. E., succeeding to charge of the Military Works Department, Bombay and Lieutenant-Colonel Badgley being transferred from Bombay to the charge of the Oudh circle, Military Works.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT IN POONA.

POONA, FEB. 25.

Surgeon-General Churchill, Principal Medical Officer in India, proceeds on privilege leave shortly on the arrival of Surgeon-General Taylor. Colonel Maunsell of Mhow will come to Poona to act as the Principal Medical Officer in the Bombay Command.

THE PLAGUE IN POONA.

POONA, FEB. 26.

Nine cases and four deaths occurred in the city yesterday, the total mortality being 28. There were eight cases and five deaths in the city, to-day. The total mortality was sixteen.

SHALL WE GUARANTEE INDIA'S DEBT?

THE BOLD PROPOSAL OF AN AUTHORITY.

IMPROVE HER FINANCE.

INCREASE THE FUNDS.

So bold, so revolutionary, yet so weighty was the proposal which the Chairman of the great London and County Bank incidentally made at its meeting, writes a home paper, that it ought to command the most grave attention. With the exalted position he holds in the realm of finance, Mr. John Green cannot speak lightly on such subjects. He advocated the guarantee of the Indian Debt by the British Government as carrying with it obvious advantages, and he expressed surprise that the proposal had not occurred to others. His other proposal as to bank reserves has attracted attention, but this one seems to have passed comparatively unnoticed. With the view of inducing Mr. Green to emphasise his idea, a "Westminster" representative found him in his directorial chair at the office of the Union Discount Company.

"Is it reserves or guarantee?" asked Mr. Green.

"Why, it is the question of the guarantee of the Indian——"

"Well, first of all, do you follow me, are you with me, when I say that we have India on our back? Wouldn't we sacrifice everything, money, Consols, soldiers, all we have, before we let her go? Do we not virtually guarantee the Indian debt? How could we let her default? Is the Queen, the Empress of India, to default? Is the Secretary of State for India to default it is not even as if India were merely a Crown Colony——"

"That's a point" interrupted the interviewer, "if the British Government guaranteed India's Debt, wouldn't the Colonies demand that it should guarantee theirs?"

"I merely mentioned the Crown Colonies not the Australasian colonies, Queensland, Victoria, and so on, with their responsible governments. I was thinking of Jamaica and the other Crown Colonies. But India is peculiarly part of the British, and it cannot be conceived that, we could allow her to commit default; We should be wiped out first. We virtually guarantee her debt as it is. Some might ask how it is that, if we virtually guarantee the Indian Debt, India Two and a Half's stand at, say, 93 while British Two and a Half's stand at, say 103—about ten points difference. Well, that is because of the limited market for India stocks and, because of the idea of the difference between a virtual guarantee and an actual guarantee. Besides, if people did not realise that the Indian Debt was virtually guaranteed by our Government the Indian Two and a Halfs would certainly not stand at 93, or anything like it. The virtual guarantee should be made an actual guarantee, then India would be able to borrow more cheaply, and there would be an increase of our Funds for investment?

There is much complaint as to the dearth of the highest class of investment.

"Yes; more consols are wanted badly. Out of the £300,000,000 in existence only about £200,000,000 is at the disposal of the public. The rest is all locked up. Over there" (Mr. Green vaguely indicated the London and County Bank by a wave of the hand) we hold some seven millions of Consols, and we shall never let them go. We would not sell them if they were at 150."

"What is the amount of the Indian Debt that you would guarantee?"

"I suppose it is about £300,000,000. The sterling debt is about £150,000,000 and the rupee debt about the same."

"Would you guarantee the rupee debt?"

"Certainly. Then there are the debts on the guaranteed railways—"

"Would you take those over as well?"

"Oh, yes, of course. But they are comparatively small, and the responsibility is nothing; the railways pay themselves."

"And is this the first time such a proposal has been put forward?"

"I cannot imagine that it has not occurred to many before, but I suppose they have not had the energy or something to put it forward. I have never heard of the proposal being made."

"What are the arguments against the idea—what do people say to whom you have broached the subject?"

"They all say that, of course, it ought to be done, and cannot see why it is not. The City would like it, and the guarantee would be popular in India not only because of its financial advantages but because it would knit the two parts of the Empire more closely together. I have spoken to members of the India Council about it, and these have asked me to lay my views before the Council; but I have plenty of work on hand without entering into that. I can see no argument against it. Of course, there are some who would object at once—such people as Labby and the Little Englanders."

"What would they say?"

"Oh, they would say Let India go, what do we care for India? But that is the only argument against making the virtual guarantee an actual guarantee. If we are going to hand India over to Russia it is no use guaranteeing her debt; but before we do that we shall be wiped out, and there will be no Consols or any thing else. 'Perish India' is the only argument against taking over the guarantee."

It was only after the interviewer had left that it occurred to him that he should have asked how the ordinary holder of Consols would take the addition of a huge mass to the market, and how it would be likely to affect the existent price. But in such a matter as this discussion should obviously follow that proposal.

BOMBAY RACE MEETING.

THE CUP DAY.

THE Bombay meeting which extends over three days closed on Saturday, when a large crowd assembled on Mahaluxmi racecourse. The racing was good, and the fields generally of respectable proportions. The programme started with the Paddock Stakes, for which Eric was a hot favourite, the fielders wanting 5 to 2. He won the Midge Plate on Wednesday, beating D. V., who was giving him five pounds, whereas Eric now had to present D. V. with a stone. Eric ran a good horse, and he found his most troublesome opponent in Invincible, a compact chesnut, who ran well in the Asian Stakes. The Selling Stakes brought out five competitors, the best looking being Massowah. Driver was favourite at the opening, but drifted out as the horses went to the post. Mr. Ali bin Amir also entered Solicitor, and his number not going up it was an indirect tip that Massowah was the best of the two. He was always prominent and won as he liked. Chester started favourite for the Dwarf Stakes, and despite the rumour as to Centaur's want of condition he looked well in the paddock, and backers were not slow to make him the medium of an investment. He carried plenty of weight, however, and in the last stages of the struggle it told its tale and Chester gained a popular victory. The Turf Club Cup proved a puzzle for backers, Aga Khan's stable sending three to the post. Meheraz set a hot pace, and although Martaban ran well for a mile, the issue lay between Yildiz and Evensong, who finished in this order. Ebrahim having won four races in succession, backers were tumbling over themselves to get on his mount for the Mansfield Plate, and in a field of ten Kelso started at the short price of 6 to 4. The animal looked in fine racing trim, while Knockane was much admired, the winner of the Stand Plate the week previous being all on his toes. He ran nowhere in the race, and as Kelso swept past the judge's box a good length in front there was a hearty cheer. Much interest was taken in the Byculla Cup, a handsome piece of plate, although there were only three runners. Waress, a splendid mare, was the cynosure of all eyes, as she was led round the paddock. The Fawn, who started at slightly less odds, also looked fit, and Nancy was sweating profusely. The Fawn tried cutting down tactics, but was beaten after six furlongs had been traversed, and Greenhalgh, who rode with splendid judgment, brought Nancy up at the last moment and snatched a head victory. The Cup was afterwards presented by Lady Sandhurst to Lieut-Col. Monteith, the owner. The Consolation Stakes wound up the meeting, and thirteen competitors went to the post. Helios was made favourite, but for once the Aga Khan pot boiled over. Taisseer was greatly fancied, as was President, both of whom had run respectably at the meeting. The winner, however, turned up in Nepal, who ran prominently in the Gaye Cup, but was never in the race for the Bedouin Stakes, which President won very handsomely

Notes on racing will appear every Saturday during the season and the day's programme will be dealt with. On Saturday for the Paddock Stakes Eric was given; Driver lost the Selling Race, but Massowah was mentioned for a place; Pretender lost the Dwarf Stakes, but Yildiz won the Turf Club Cup; Nancy was not mentioned for the Byculla Club Cup, but Kelso was given for the Mansfield Plate, which he annexed easily. President was recommended as good both ways for the Consolation Stakes, with Taisseer and Helios for places. Details :—

THE PADDOCK STAKES.—Rs. 350. Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, and third, Rs. 50. For Arabs and C.B. Galloways 13-3 and under, and other classes, Ponies 13-2 and under. Weight—Handicap. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Finch's Eric 9st 7lbs	Ebrahim 1
Aga S Shah's Invincible, 7st 2lbs	Heerroo 2
Mr S K S's Boulter, 8st 10lbs	Native 3
Mr A Sattar's D V, 8st 7lbs	Wiles 0

Betting: 5 to 2 on Eric, 3 to 1 D V, 20 to 1 Invincible and Boulter.

Boulter jumped off and led the field to the bend, where Eric and Invincible drew up, and an excellent struggle ensued. Eric always had plenty in hand, and won with ease by a length, Invincible and Boulter made a dead heat for second place, D. V. being last throughout. Time—1 min. 7¼ secs.

SELLING RACE.—Rs. 650, Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 100, and third Rs. 50. For Arab Galloways 13-3 and under. 13-3 entered for Rs. 1,200, to carry 10st. W I 5lbs for each Rs. 200 down to Rs. 400 Maidens, 5lbs. Galloways landed since 1st August, 1898. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Amir's Massowah 8st 2lbs	Ebrahim 1
Mr S A W's Gift 7st 2lbs	Chuggan 2
Maharaja of Kolhapur's Kolhapur 7st 9lbs	Heerroo 3
Mr Jusuffally Mahomed's Driver 7st 12lbs	A Wahed 0
Mr A Sattar's Ringleader 8st 2lbs	Wiles 0

Betting: 5 to 2 against Massowah, 3 to 1 Driver and Kolhapur, 15 to 1 others.

The lot were despatched to a very even start, the three placed horses being in the first flight. The Gift was the first to take the lead at the distance, but was immediately challenged by Massowah and Kolhapur, and the former had no difficulty in getting home. Kolhapur half a length off was third. Time—1 min. 7 3-4 secs.

THE DWARF STAKES.—Rs 1,500. Winner Rs 1,350, second Rs 100, and third Rs 50. For Arab and C B ponies. Weight—Handicap. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Artin A Essayie's Chester 7st 13lbs	Ebrahim 1
Mr Lyndon's Centaur 8st 7lbs	G B Mahomed 2
Mr Abdul Aziz bin Saif's Muktar 7st 11lbs	Gunga 3
Mr Ali bin Amir's Pretender 9st 8lbs	Soda 0
The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Panala 8st 13lbs.	Thompson 0
Mr A Sattar's Dhunbarton 8st 9lbs	Heerroo 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's Malta 7st 12lbs	Heerroo 0
Mr Abdul Aziz bin Saif's Anaiza 7st 10lbs	Chuggan 0

Betting: 5 to 2 against Chester, 4 to 1 Centaur, 5 to 1 Muktar, 6 to 1 Panala and Pretender, 15 to 1 others.

Muktar was quickest away, being followed by Panala, Centaur, Anaiza and Chester. A furlong from home Panala dropped back, and Centaur and Chester headed Muktar. Centaur had the inside berth, but Chester responded to his pilot's efforts and landed home a winner by two lengths. Muktar was third and Anaiza was placed fourth. Time 1 min. 22 secs.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Rs 2,000. Winner, Rs 1,800, second Rs 150, and third Rs 50. For Arabs and C B's, Weight—Handicap Distance—1 1-2 miles,

H H Aga Khan's Yildiz 8st 9lbs	Ebrahim 1
Aga S Shah's Evensong 8st 7lbs	Greenhalgh 2
Chief of Kagal's Shanavaz 7st 2lbs	Heerroo 3
Capt Stannis' Turban 9st 4lbs	G B Mahomed 0
Maharaja of Kolhapur's Martaban 8st 4lbs	Wiles 0
Mr F Gordon's Jakerman 7st 10lbs	Native 0
Mr Finch's Brandy 7st 8lbs	Matar 0
H H Aga Khan's Meheraz 7st 5lbs	Chuggan 0

Betting: 2 to 1 Evensong, 3 to 1 Yildiz 4 to 1 Turban and Martaban, 8 Brandy, 15 others.

Meheraz made the running, setting a strong pace, Martaban, Evensong and Yildiz being well up, with Shanawaz next, and Brandy last. Turban came up at the two-furlong post, where Meheraz dropped back, and immediately afterwards Martaban was beaten. Shanavaz came round the bend rather wide, but ran on very gamely. He could never reach Yildiz and Evensong, and the lot went past the post in this order, Shanavaz being three quarters of a length from the leaders. Martaban was fourth. Time 2 min. 22 secs.

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.—Rs. 500. Winner, Rs. 1,350; second, Rs 100 and third, Rs. 50. For all horses. Weight—Handicap. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Akerman's Kelso 9st 10lbs	Ebrahim 1
Mr D D's Roy 8st 6lbs	G B Mahomed 2
Capt Sclater Booth's Capt Cook 8st 2lbs	Johnson 3
Mr S K S's Knockane 9st	Greenhalgh 0
Mr A M's Marwari 8st 8lbs	Soda 0
Mr Hajee Ismail Saib's Cornalia 8st 7lbs	Nanna 0
Mr A Sattar's Redoubt 8st 5lbs	Thompson 0
Mr W A Cochrane's Rags 8st 5lbs	Wiles 0
Mr Lyndon's Clarice 8st 3lbs	Heerroo 0
Capt H G Bean's Antoinette 7st 4lbs	Jakoo 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Kelso; 3 to 1 Knockane; 16 to 1 Captain Cook and Redoubt; 10 to 1 Roy; 20 to 1 others.

Rags and Antoinette got smartly off with Kelso and Knockane next, Captain Cook and Roy being close up. Four furlongs from home Knockane collapsed and Kelso and Rags drew nearer Roy, who had assumed the command. Captain Cook showed up prominently on rounding the bend for home, but Kelso drew out and won by a length, a good struggle for second honours ending in Roy securing, the verdict from Captain Cook by a head. Rags was fourth.—Time 1 min. 30 1-2 secs.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—A Cup value £50 sterling presented by the Members of the Byculla Club, and Rs. 1,000 in Specie from the Fund closed as per General Condition No. 6). Winner, the Cup and Rs. 850; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. For Arabs and C. B. Galloways 14 hands and under, and other classes Galloways 13-3 and under. Weight—Handicap. Distance—1 mile.

Lt-Col Monteith's Nancy 9st 6lbs	Greenhalgh 1
Mr Lyndon's Waress 10st 3lbs	Ebrahim 3
Major Gough's The Fawn 8st 11lbs	Wiles 3

Betting: 6 to 4 Fawn, 2 to 1 Waress and Nancy.

The Fawn was the first to show prominently, Waress and Nancy being both well. In this order they ran to the two-furlong post, where The Fawn showed signs of distress. Waress came on, followed by Nancy, and in the straight Greenhalgh challenged, and getting the best of an excellent race, won by a head. The Fawn was a bad third. Time 1min. 51 1-4secs.

THE CONSOLATION STAKES.—Rs. 1,500. Winner Rs. 1,350; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. For Arab and C. B. Galloways. Weight—Handicap Distance—1 mile,

Mr Shaik Esan Khalifa's Nepal 8st 3lbs	Native 1
Mr D D's Taisseer 8st 4lbs	G B Mahomed 2
Mr H E A R's President 9st 9lbs	Greenhalgh 3
H H Aga Khan's Helios 9st 6lbs	Ebrahim 0
Mr Ali bin Amir's Fakir 9st 5lbs	Soda 0
Mr A Sattar's Lucifer 8st 11b	Wiles 0
Mr Mollison's Bawbee 7st 13lbs	Johnson 0
Mr Lyndon's Squire 7st 10lbs	Noormahomed 0
Mr Ahmed Bauhar's Chanda 7st 9lbs	Chuggan 0
Mr Farmer's Kapurthala 7st 6lbs	Nanna 0
Mr D D's Phelwan 7st 3lbs	Jakoo 0
Mr S A W's Briton 7st	Dakiil 0
Mr B A Davur's Rishan 6st 12lbs	Heerroo 0

Betting: 2 to 1 Helios 4 to 1 Tiassaer 5 to 1 President. 10 to 1 Fakeer Nepal Lucifer Bawbee 20 to 1 the other.

The race was run in semi-darkness, but at the three-furlong post Nepal was leading, closely followed by Phelwan, President and Taisseer. Nepal was never headed, and though Taisseer and President made great efforts, they finished in this order. Phelwan was fourth. Time 1 min. 53 1-2 secs.

BOMBAY RACQUET TOURNAMENT.

THE FINAL MATCH.

VICTORY FOR CAPTAIN GREIG.

THE finals for the open singles racket championship were played on Friday last before a large audience, and both players in their preliminary practise before the game were hitting hard and true, and though the odds were in favour of the local man a great game was anticipated. Greig won the spin of the racket, but failed to turn his good luck to any account, as Bond, with a brilliant stroke, killed a weak second service, and at once put a couple of aces to his own score. Greig then drew level, but services were weak, and returns were good and the score mounted slowly three all and four all being called at the end of nine hands. From this point Greig gradually drew away and chiefly by placing reached (13-5) before Bond with a capital stroke won a long rally. It did not benefit him much as a couple more aces quickly added by Greig gave him the first game at (15-7), the game lasting 7 1-2 minutes. Another few aces in his first hand gave Greig the lead again; and it was disheartening to his opponent who could not get started at all. Several good rallies took place in this game, and it must be admitted that Greig had the best of the luck, several mis-hits scoring for him; while Bond's mis-hits just failed to bring him any advantage. Time after time the winner scored by placing, but twice Bond had the advantage in the longer rallies, several of his strokes evoking great applause from the gallery, who from beginning to end were very enthusiastic in their appreciation of the good strokes of both players. Greig won the second game (15-5), the game lasting 10 minutes. The third game opened with a run of six aces for Greig, but Bond was playing up pluckily and well, and every ace was stoutly contested. Both were hitting hard and true, but Bond has yet a deal to learn in the matter of placing. He had several openings which he failed to take advantage of while his opponent seldom lost an easy chance of steering the ball well out of reach. The score was called (13-6) in favour of Greig. Then the excitement became great as Bond began winning ace after ace, the score being called (13-10) and Greig again being put out without scoring. Another ace to the loser increased the excitement, and Bond again had a further chance getting the service with the score at (14-11) against him. A couple of hard back volleys along the side wall eventually settled the game in favour of Greig who thus won the rubber by 3 games to nil (15-7), (15-5), (15-11). It was a capital game to watch, both men playing their hardest and running about the court with the greatest energy.

It was hot enough in the gallery; it is difficult to imagine what the temperature must have appeared to the players. They were both luckily in the pink of condition. The winner undoubtedly had a great advantage over the other competitors in his thorough knowledge of the court, but it was his placing and volleying that really won him his games. Bond appeared somewhat nervous at the start, and though hitting hard and true was a little nervous of putting them near the line with the result that his opponent had ample time to get almost everything. In the third game he was hitting lower and made several beautiful strokes. Of the other competitors King and Gosling were the best, and with more practise in the court we expect to see some very keen struggles next year. Gosling against this year's winner would have been a very good game, the tall man making full use of his reach and also volleying more than the other players. King has been, and showed by his style that he still is, a first rate racket player; he did no know the court well, and unluckily for him met Greig on a day that the latter was serving with unusual accuracy. Ralli of the Royal Scots hardly gave himself a chance. You cannot expect to be successful in a new court with only one day's practise, but at the same time he possesses a regular acquet style and has evidently been well taught, and has played in good company. Menzies scored more points against the winner than any one else, and very nearly secured the first game He serves well, but is hardly quick enough to volley all the services, and makes a mistake in attempting to volley everything whether it hits the side wall or not.

Capt Menzies, RI Fus.. Bye			
Maj C King, R A	Greig (15-5) (13-1) (15-9)	Greig (15-12) (15-5) (15-5)	Greig (15-7) (15-5) (15-11)
Capt J G Greig A D C			
Lt S F Gosling, R H A	Bond (15-15) (15-7) (15-12) (15-12)	Bond (1-15-10 (15-5) (15-8)	
Lt H H Bond, R A.....			
Capt J Ralli, 1st Scots.. Bye			

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following are the handicap allowances and result of the race sailed on Saturday :—

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrival H M's SDS	Corrected Time H M's SDS
Turquoise.....	Sir Mr E S Lurd.....	3 2 29	2 32 29
Melody.....	11 Mr J B H Macbeth	5 15 19	2 34 19
Mannikin.....	25 Officers, R A.....	5 25 57	2 30 57
Jacotia	21 Officers, R E.....	Did not start.	

Course No. 1—Twice round, 1st prize won by Mannikin.

SHIPS' BOATS—HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats	H'cpd	Entered by	Time of Arrival H M'S SDS	Corrected Time H M's SDS
H M S Magdala's Galley	26	Capt H L Fleet, R N	4 55 21	1 53 18
H M S Madgala's 2nd Cutter Sir		Mr W Wathing-ham.....	4 58 4	1 58 4
P & O S S Clyde's 2nd Cutter Sir		Officers, S S Clyde	4 58 35	1 53 35
H M S Madgala's 1st Cutter	1-24	Mr G B Hazell ...	4 53 40	1 57 6
H M S Plassy's 2nd Cutter.....	1-24	Mr G Cleal	5 1 59	2 ... 27
H M S Tenasserim's 2nd Cutter	1-24	Mr A Robinson..	5 4 51	2 2 17

Course No. 8—1st prize won by H M S Magdala's Galley, 2nd prize won by H M S Magdala's 1st Cutter, 3rd prize won by H M S Magdala's 2nd Cutter.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

Name of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M's SDS
Tomtit.....	Mr R H H Hopkins	4 54 6
Teal	Mr W Murray	4 55 7
Meg	Mr J B K Macbeth.....	4 55 11
Lorna	Mr M P Baird	4 59 54
Cygnet.....	Mr E C Richards	5 5 17
Midget.....	Officers R A	Did not start.

Course No. 8—1st prize won by Tomtit, and 2nd prize won by Teal.

MR. JOHN BRIGG, M.P., who has been lying ill at his residence, Kildwick Hall, near Skipton, for the past two months, has undergone an operation, the right leg being amputated below the knee. The operation was rendered necessary by an erbolism which manifested itself some weeks ago, after the hon. gentlemen had recovered from attacks of pneumonia and typhoid. Under the circumstances his condition is reported as fairly satisfactory.

A FIRE broke out on Feb. 8 in the Aberdeen Lunatic Asylum, and for a time the greatest excitement prevailed among the 700 inmates. The fire commenced in the laundry, and there was an immediate stampede by the women workers. It was thought that all had escaped from the burning building, until a woman inmate appeared at a window on the upper floor screaming for help. She was ultimately rescued with difficulty by two of the doctors who managed to reach her by means of ladders. Considerable damage was done to the building.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT SIMLA.

THE hired Transport Simla, Captain L. H. Crawford, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Southampton, which port she left on the 3rd February, and called at Gibraltar, Port Said, Suez and Aden. She has brought drafts of various regiments, consisting of 480 officers, 10 ladies and 7 children, 5 warrant officers, 5 women, and 5 children, 1,326 non-commissioned officers and men, 20 women and 28 children. During the voyage five cases of scarlet fever occurred on board. The patients were landed at the Sassoon Dock separately and were segregated. The Simla had a fine passage throughout. The following are the names of the officers :—

Major and Mrs G E Briggs R Fusiliers	Lieut and Mrs A W Inglis W Yorks
Lieut Col and Mrs J H W Barrow and 4 children R A M C	Lieut C E Tuson Scottish Rfl.
Lieut Col J T Carey R A M C	Lieut and Q-Mr T McCleiland 2nd Comn Rangers
Fleet Engr H J Walker Royal Navy	Lieut V R Hine-Haycock R H A
Major W O Cavanagh 1st Bedford Regt	Insp H J Seed Army Schools
Major J M Reid R A M C	Lieut G H F Wingate 2nd R Scots
Major and Mrs S F Gabbin and child R A M C	Lieut R C Maclachlan 3rd Rifle Brigade
Major A S Hadow 2nd Yorks Regt	Vety Lieut D Bolton Army Vety Dept
Major and Mrs W E Berryman R A M C	Lieut L K Stanbrough R A Vety Dept
Major H P King Salter 3rd Rifle Brigade	Lieut H G Martin R A M C
Capt and Mrs C J McArthur and child, 2nd K O S Borderers	Lieut F F Carroll R A M C
Capt V E Russell 1st Gloster	Lieut J D G Macpherson R A M C
Capt and Mrs A J Stephen and child 1st W Yorks	Lieut W P Gwynn R A M C
Capt E S Cleeve R A	Lieut N H Ross R A M C
Capt G de S Barrow I S C	Lieut P H Climo R A
Capt S H Bradford 1st D C L Infantry	2nd Lieut E C Robertson 2nd York and Lanc
Capt J Ezeckiel Transport Dept	2nd Lieut M D Carey 2nd Yorks
Capt E L Vans-Agnew 2nd Yorks	2nd Lieut A H Moberley R A
Lieut and Mrs A Bryant Glaster Regt	2nd Lieut G F Gretton R A
Lieut and Rig-Mr and Mrs J Carnaghan R H A	2nd Lieut E R Jones Cheshire Regt
Lieut J H Hall 1st Middlesex Regt	2nd Lieut H T Skinner 1st Hants
Lieut C G Lewes 2nd Essex Regt	2nd Lieut D Conryn 1st E Surrey
	2nd Lieut H F Gordon Unattached List
	Revd J B Austice Acting Chaplain C of E
	Revd J A McCarter (D D) R C Chaplain

DEPARTURE OF MISS E. A. MANNING.

AMONGST the passengers who left for England by the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular was Miss E. A. Manning, Honorary Secretary, National Indian Association, London. She came to India a second time, on the 10th December last, for a short cold weather trip, after an interval of ten years, with a view to see several schools and public institutions, to meet old friends and to make new friends. She visited Surat, Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad (Nizam's), and Poona, and returned to Bombay last Monday. Amongst the members of the local Branch of the National Indian Association and others present at the Ballard Pier to wish her *bon voyage* were the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna; Drs. Dimmock, Geo. Waters, and J. Pollen; Messrs. Madanlal Lallubhai Munsiff, Nawabzada Nasrullakhan, Parduoji Meherwanji Banaji, F. X. DeSouza, I.C.S.; N. B. Behramji, Rao Bahadur Baskerrao B. Pitale, and Rao Saheb G. N. Nadkarni. Miss Manning was decorated with garlands and presented with beautiful bouquets by some of her friends, and she left for the steamer amidst the best wishe of all.

MILITARY NEWS

CAPTAIN A. K. ARMSTRONG, 3rd Madras Lancers against whom, it will be remembered a few months back certain charges were made, alleging frauds at garrison class examinations, will be tried at Bangalore, on Monday by a general Court-martial of which Colonel Ramsay, 4th Hussars, is appointed president. Major R. Onslow, Indian Staff Corps, is appointed Judge-Advocate, and Major the Honble Ds Molyns, 4th Hurrars, prosecutor.

SURGEON GENERAL CHURCHILL intends proceeding on privilege leave on the arrival of Surgeon-General Taylor, the new P M O in India, Colonel Maunsell R A M C of Mhow probably comes to Poona to act as P M O of the Bombay Command.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 10TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Captain Chas. Gadd, with the English mails of the 10th February, arrived in Bombay harbour at 6 o'clock, on Saturday this morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Abhyavana The Swami	Labertouche Lieut
Borthistle Miss J	Johnson Mrs and inft
Bliss Miss and 2 infts	Leith Mr C A
Boydell Mr N	Mush Miss C
Blair Lieut R W C	Nutley Mr J
Crabbock Mr and Mrs	Neilson Mrs
Dannant Mr W J	Pierce Miss
Dormer Mr C C	Pool Mr Frank
Drake Capt and Mrs F	Sanderson Mr R W
Elkerton Lieut	Sherring Mr and Mrs
Ferrier Mr F A	

FROM MARSEILLES

Argyles Miss E	Jones Capt Leslie
Armin Capt	Kay Major and Mrs A J
Burton Lieut	Kirk Major
Burnett Rev R P	Lawtas Lieut Col
Ballantyne Mr	Mc Gestan Mr, Mrs and child
Barton Mr T	Murray Miss
Bramley Capt and Mrs	Morrison Mr
Bradley Mr	Newitt 2 Misses
Cadogan Mrs	Norris Capt W
Caversley Mr C P	O'Connell Miss
Cumming Mr R T	Ozenner, Capt A
Das Mr	Pincombe Mr E
Davis Mr R	Polk Capt, Mrs and infant
Fielden Lieut M R	Pinhey Mr E
Finnis Major	Pratt Miss
Fell Capt	Rowntree Mr L J
Greer Mr R T	Reed Miss C A
Gray Mr and Mrs	Reid Mr and Mrs L D
Harly Mr C C	Schrager Mr A
Hindmarsh Mr	Sampson Mr E D
Healy Capt and Mrs	Thayt, Lieut
Holland Capt	Terry Mrs and Miss
Ingham Mr H K	White Capt and Mrs

FROM PORT SAID.

Okeover Mr H E	Madgavkar Mr
Husher Mr	Peck Mr
Crane Capt	

FROM ISMAILIA.

Armstrong Mr	Turnbull Mr
Millard Mr and Mrs	

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THIBET AND THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

IN the House of Commons on Thursday, February 9, Sir W. Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that public attention in India had l

nation will be struck by the audacity of the design and the methodical coolness with which it was carried out. Yet, disquieting as the incident undoubtedly is, in so far as it illustrates the existence of an organised and desparate faction, it would be a mistake to assume that any readily formidable and far-reaching conspiracy is on foot. The story of Carey and his little ring of "Invincibles" in Dublin shows how easy it is for the most despicable band of scoundrels to create a brief reign of terror. Just as public justice defeated in the end the plots of the assassination circles of Fenianism, so the struggle with the Murder League of Poona Brahminism can have but one end. While recognising fully the gravity of the fact—long, it says, familiar to Anglo-Indians—that there exists in the great Mahratta city a number of men who, for one reason or another, are normally disaffected to British rule, and whose antipathy has been stimulated by anger at the enforcement of sanitary regulations for staying the Plague, they must not, the "Standard" points out be taken as types of their fellow-townsmen, or of the Brahmin community throughout India. No class is more heartily attached to the British regime than the members of the higher castes. The "Morning Post" remarks that the white man must take up his burden again. There is no need of the additional news of an attempt to kill a policeman to prove that there is a conspiracy afoot, and one that has to be crushed at once. The fervent admirers of Damodher Chapekar have desired more than a life for a life, and it must be explained to them by the sole means that can impress them that it is dangerous to declare war against the dominant authority. There never was an informer over whom a man of our race could grow enthusiastic, and it may be the brothers Dravid were no more admirable than the generality of their class. Yet they helped us to avenge the deaths of two men who rendered devoted service to their race, and so they also must not go unavenged in death. It is a pity that we have not to deal throughout India with the hill men, who can fight, and who appreciate both a friend and a good and generous foe. They kill us, but our sons become their leaders. As to the others, they will not understand until generations of our people have slaved and suffered, and perhaps been murdered, that they may know the meaning and the benefits of good government. And so, for the present, there is need of strong, swift action, that they may fear the laws whose beneficence their remote decendants may some day come to understand. "The Daily Chronicle" regards the latest assassinations as "a fact of the utmost seriousness" and as placing the Bombay Government in a greater difficulty than ever. "For it shows not only that there was considerable sympathy with the assassins, but also that the sympathy has now become a conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice, and to intimidate witnesses for the Sirkar, even Brahmins, who are so commonly regarded as sacro-sanct." The murders, the "Daily Mail" observes, will create a general sensation. "There can be little doubt they are the outcome of a conspiracy, which must be unearthed at all hazards. As feeling in the Deccan is not in the excited state which characterised it in June 1897, when the other assassinations were committed, it is very possible the task may be easier. At the same time, it must be remembered that in intrigue and conspiracy the Oriental is a past master. But crimes of this nature cannot be allowed to go undetected; they might lead to a very dangerous ferment." The further news received from Bombay to day seems to diminish very considerably the gravity of the affair and to reduce the murders to what the "Pall Mall Gazette" describes as a strictly family affair.

COLONEL TEMPLE ON THE ANDAMANS.

Notwithstanding the abominable weather quite a large audience assembled, yesterday afternoon, to hear Colonel Richard Temple read his paper before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on "the Penal System at the Andamans." Colonel Temple described the life at the Andamans as a "long education to useful citizenship" through which there run continuous threads of practice in self-help and self-restraint as well as inducement to profit by the practice. The length of the convict's stay in the Cellular Jail depends entirely on his conduct in it, and so it remains throughout his career to the point of self-support. Effort to behave well and submission to control mean promotion upwards from grade to grade in due course. Every serious relapse means the retarding of promotion, or actual retrogression. And when he has obtained his ticket-of-leave it is to his own effort, his own thrift, his own steadiness, that he has solely to look for that little hoard, which is to be so much to him when he goes back to his native land—no pauper, no mere jail-bird, no unwelcome burden on his relatives—but a self-respecting citizen, with a little capital of his own earning, for years habituated to provide for himself in an orderly way, and thoroughly broken to harness, as it were." The special difference between the result of the Settlement system and that of the ordinary jails was explained to lie in this: while the Port Blair returned convict is a man fitted and habituated to support himself, the prisoner released from a jail is not only a pauper, but has become pauperised. That is, he has become unaccustomed to find for himself, and this disability has grown upon him with the length of his imprisonment. At Port Blair a life convict is not parted with until there is a reasonable hope of his living the rest of his life at home in an ordinary, orderly way. Very interesting was the account given of how the convicts are employed. Among the minor troubles of the officials at the Andamans is the liability of the convicts employed on the lighter and less irksome duties to relapse. "The present chief designer of carpentry work," said Colonel Temple, "is a born artist, but spends half his time beating cocoanuts in jail because of his inability to behave decently for more than six months at a time." The Earl of Northbrook presided at the meeting and there was a very useful discussion after Colonel Temple had read his paper. The speakers included Sir Henry Norman, who reported on the Andaman system as long ago as Lord Northbrook's Viceroyalty; the new Secretary of the Judicial Department of the India Office, Sir Charles Lyall, who more recently was sent on a mission to the Penal Settlement, Mr. William Tallack, Secretary of the Howard Association, who came to curse but remained to bless—he had nothing but praise for the Andamanese system—and the Rev. Dr. Morrison a well known prison chaplain, who also was much impressed with the humane and intelligent manner in which the Indian Government treats its convicts.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Mr. Hogan, who in the House of Commons so zealously guards the interests of the Australian Colonies, is anxious to know a little more about the proposal to utilise a portion of the Imperial Institute buildings for the purposes of a new Imperial Institute. On the 14th instant, he was to ask Mr. Chamberlain whether the scheme has been brought under his notice as Secretary of State for the Colonies and whether the matter will be submitted for the approval of the Colonial Governments concerned before definite action is taken. Ought not India, without whose financial assistance there never would have been an Imperial Institute, also to be consulted? Of late the Imperial Institute has taken to throwing open to the general public the lectures arranged by itself. The object of this policy is, I suppose, to make the Institute popular; but I doubt if it will tend to increase the number of Fellows. The effect is likely to be the other way, for it is not everybody who will go on paying an annual subscription for what he or she can get for nothing.

"TICKETS FOR SOUP."

The diplomatic and consular representatives of Her Majesty ought to be grateful to the Marquis of Salisbury for the measures he has just taken to protect their pockets and those of the tax-payers. In these days the enterprising Britisher is in all lands in pursuit of money, health or pleasure. Some of our dear countrymen or countrywomen who pass through a Foreign capital consider themselves aggrieved if they are not invited to partake of the hospitality of our Ambassador, Minister Plenipotentiary or Consul-General, as the case may be. Others are entertained not because they are friends of the head of a mission, or people whose society is sought because of the pleasure it will afford, but because they happen to occupy a position which seems to give them a claim to be looked after. In the old days before the era of Cook's tours travellers were few and far between; the expense of dining and wining chance visitors was not very great. All that has been changed. Lord Salisbury as Foreign Secretary has been the recipient of the complaints of the Queen's representatives as to the increasing claims made upon them by English visitors, and he thinks that something at last should be done in the matter. His first step was to put himself in communication with the Lords of the Treasury, who were informed that unless the burden referred to was lightened, it would become necessary to increase considerably the public charge for the emoluments of many of those representing their country at foreign courts. This was an argument that appealed to the stern custodians of the State's finances. They immediately expressed agreement with Lord Salisbury's opinion that official, political or social standing does not give to the ordinary Briton when on his travels any claim even to be asked to dinner. Fortified by Treasury support, Lord Salisbury has issued a circular on the subject embodying the above views. His Lordship adds that there is of course, no wish on the part of Her Majesty's Government to limit the exercise of such hospitality as the head of a mission may desire to extend to his own presonal friends, but it is desirable that it should be distinctly understood that this is a matter left entirely to his own discretion, and that letters of introduction given by the Secretary of State to travellers must be considered as subject to this reservation. It is possible that there are some district and other officials in India who would not be sorry if a similar lead could be given to them. Viceroys and Governors have entertainment allowances and can take care of themselves. But less highly-placed and less highly-paid functionaries must occasionally spend more than they care to in entertaining influential globe-trotters—persons in whom they have no special interest,—because they feel that in existing circumstances they cannot help themselves. Moreover, I have heard a whisper—it cannot be true—that those who when in India have done all they could for the class of tourists alluded to do not always find their hopitality reciprocated when they come back to England.

GOUGH AND HARDINGE.

From the historical point of view, especially to students of Indian history, one of the most interesting things in the newly published memoirs of Sir Robert Peel is the reproduction of an important letter now printed for the first time, written by the then Governor-General Hardinge to Peel. Hardinge after the Battle of Ferozshah felt it his duty to write to Peel on a very delicate matter, namely, the military competence of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh, afterward Viscount Gough. All who read the letter must admit that as one critic puts it, it is not less generous to Gough than honourable to the soldier and statesman who penned it. Hardinge writing to his old friend and chief, says:—"It is my duty to Her Majesty, and to you as the head of the Government, to state, most confidentially, that we have been in the greatest peril, and are likely hereafter to be in great peril, if these very extensive operations are to be conducted by the Commander-in-Chief. These are painful avowals for me to make to you, and not to communicate to him. I rely on your friendship to justify the disclosure of my sentiments, in a case where the safety of India is at stake. Gough is a brave and fearless officer, an honourable and amiable man, and, in despite of differences, a fine-tempered gentleman, and an excellent leader of a brigade or a division. He deserves every credit for his heroism in the field. The most devoted courage is always displayed by him, and his merits and his services exceed those of some general officers ennobled by the Crown—if I may venture to hazard an opinion in his favour, at a time that I am fulfilling an important public duty in expressing my opinion, that he is not the officer who ought to be entrusted with the conduct of the war in the Punjab. If I am afraid of making this avowal of my opinion to you, I am unfit for my present office. I respect and esteem Sir Hugh Gough, but I cannot risk the safety of India by concealing my opinion from you." Hardinge was not alone in the opinion he thus so unreservedly expressed. His predecessor, Ellenborough, had previously written to the Duke of Wellington that Gough despite his many excellent qualities had not the grasp of mind and the prudence essential to the conduct of great military operations. His immediate successor as Commander-in-Chief, Sir Charles Napier, wrote "a propos" of the outcry against what were called Gough's Tipperary tactics:—"Everyone who knows Lord Gough must love the brave old warrior who is all honour and nobleness of heart, adding were his (Gough's) military genius as great as his heart, the Duke would be nowhere by comparison." Whether Hardinge Ellengbrough and Napier were justified in the estimate they formed of Gough as a military leader I leave others more competent than myself to decide if they think the materials available are sufficient to enable them to arrive at an important judgment; but the "Times" is probably right when, although welcoming the publication of Hardinge's letter, it says Gough's fame is now secure.

PEEL AND THE VICEROYALTY.

Your present Viceroy, in one of the latest of the speeches he delivered before his departure from England, contrasted the exuberance of the hospitality accorded to Viceroys before they start for India with the indifference displayed when they return after their five years' imprisonment in a gilded cage. When Ellenborough arrived in London from India, he did not consider the Post Office or Privy Seal, even though accompanied with a seat in the Cabinet, quite good enough for him. Indeed, he frankly intimated that "his head had been so full of grand conceptions and schemes with great results that Post Offices, and Privy Seals were beneath his notice." Writing to Hardinge, Peel says:—"I think he will find that he has erroneous notions of his position. His return here has not caused the slightest sensation. There is no curiosity, among this most curious people, to see so great a performer on the Indian theatre. He will not infect the people of this country with the love of military glory." Perhaps we have changed since Peel's day with regard to "military glory" I am afraid that Mr. John Morley would say that in this respect the people of this country have deteriorated since Peel departed for the Elysian Fields. However, all will agree with the wisdom of Peel's advice to Hardinge—advice just as applicable now as on the day when it was written. Here is what Peel wrote to the then ruler of India:—"If you can keep peace, reduce expenses, extend commerce, and strengthen our hold on India by confidence in our justice and kindness and wisdom, you will be received here on your return with acclamations a thousand times louder and a welcome infinitely more cordial than if you have a dozen victories to boast of, and annex the Punjab to the over-grown Empire of India."

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

I hear, I much regret to say, alarming accounts of the health of Dr. Samuel Cooke of the Poona College of Science. He is suffering from an internal malady which is generally regarded as incurable, and I am afraid that his recovery can hardly be hoped for, such is the nature of the disease with which he is stricken. There is a good deal of sickness prevalent just now, the result mainly of the cold snap we experienced last week, and which immediately sent up the death-rate all over the country. Influenza exists rather extensively, though happily so far only in a mild form. Amongst the victims is Sir M. M. Bhownuggree, M.P., who was prevented by his attack from attending the opening of Parliament, and who has been obliged to cancel all his engagements for the present week. Major and Mrs. Stuart who at Simla were recently bitten by a pet dog supposed to be mad, are now in Paris, undergoing treatment at the Pasteur Institute. Mrs. Stuart is the daughter of your late esteemed member of Council, Mr H. M. Birdwood. Naturally the families of both Major and Mrs. Stuart have been much upset, but all grounds for anxiety have I believe now passed away. Fortunately Major and Mrs. Stuart decided to come home at once. If I am correctly informed cases promptly taken are generally cured at the Pasteur Institute.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Mr. William Laird, the famous shipbuilder of Birkenhead; Mr. George Andrew Spottiswoode, head of the great printing firm of Spottiswoode and Co., and a distinguished Churchman; the Right Hon'ble Christopher Rodington, Commissioner of National Education in Ireland, and a strong Home Ruler; Major-General Walter H. Smith; Colonel Weld Forester; Rev. Julian Robinson, well known as former editor of the "Pioneer"; George Davidson the Derbyshire cricketer; Mr. C. S. Frail, the racing official; Frau Joachim, the eminent vocalist; and Miss Alice Atherton, actress.

THE LATE MR. MERWANJI RUSTOMTJI DALAL.

The death of Mr. Merwanji Rustomji Dalal removes a prominent figure from Bombay Native society. About ten months back Mr. Merwanji went to England with his family for the benefit of his health. It was apparently much improved, but the sad news of his death was received in Bombay on Saturday with general regret. Mr. Merwanji was styled "Prince of Brokers" of Bombay and his opinion was valued very higly in the commercial community. On all question relating to finance and cummerce he was considered a high authority and his sound judgment made him a most successful Exchange and Ballion broker. He was selected to give evidence before the Currency Committee on behalf of the Bombay Native Broker's Association, and he created a favourable impression on the committee. He was opposed to the adoption of the new currency proposals of the Government of India, as he considered that they were calculated to aggravate the present embarrassed condition of the money market. He advocated that until the Currency Committee had evolved some scheme, or suggested remedial measures, the one urgent step to be forthwith recommended to the Government of India, was to place during the coming busy season, a portion of the public money at the service of the trade, and that at no time it should happen that advances should not be forthcoming on Rupee paper through the Presidency Banks. The necessity of adopting this suggestion, was one of the first to be pressed on the attention of Lord Curzon on his arrival in India. As regards the Currency question, Mr. Merwanji's personal opinion was, that they should not favour any intermediate scheme for establishing a gold currency, but he would like to see the Indian Government establishing a gold standard, with effective gold currency, and with Imperial guarantee, and assistance. Failing this plan he advocated the re-opening of the mints to silver, and in case of exchange declining to meet the deficit by a saving in expenditure, or by fresh taxation, or by both. He and his Association were emphatically opposed to any additional duty being imposed on silver, and he gave details of how the fall in the price of silver affected the mill industry was the mainstay of Bombay, and has enabled that city to retain its prominent position. He respectfully submitted that the Committee was bound to take into its most anxious consideration the danger that may accrue to the Bombay Mill industry by any decision that it may arrive at antogonistic to its interest. Mr. Merwanji led a useful and unostentatious life and was noted for his benevolence and generosity and his death from intestinal hœmorrhage will be deeply and widely regreted by his friends and in business circles in Bombay. When a few years ago he won the first prize in the Derby Lottery at Calcutta, he distributed a large portion of the windfall amongst his poor relations and friends.

Mr. Merwanji was the senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Merwanji and Byramjee, whose business as Exchange Brokers, with the several local Banks and mercantile firms was second to none in Bombay. Though Mr. Merwanji's parents were by no means in affluent circumstances, he made the most of the opportunities that offered themselves in his young age, and was able to amass a large fortune in his multifarious business. When he was a lad and studying at school, he contracted friendship with Mr. Byramji Bomanbehramna, who died about three years ago, and they both started as brokers when they were very young. The business capacity and honesty of the two partners soon became known to the managers of the several local Banks and the many European mercantile firms of the day and the result was that with the growth of time they acquired a reputation which brought them business from even distant parts of the Presidency. As time went on they succeeded in winning the implicit confidence of their numerous European and native constituents and latterly when their firm extended their stock exchange and bullion business, they were appointed sole brokers to the Bank of Bengal, the Bombay Municipality and the Port Trust, for whom they transacted business on an extensive scale. They were also housebrokers to Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company and Messrs. Framjee Sands and Co., and in course of time secured the utmost confidence of the whole of the Government Paper Bazaar. The firm took an active part in the starting of some of the principal mill companies in Bombay, and there were very few mill agents and commercial men who did not receive advice from Mr. Merwanji in connection with projects initiated by them. The secretaries and managers of the several local Banks, who always came in business contact with Mr. Merwanji, entertained high opinion for his keen foresight and integrity, and fully appreciated his merit and worth. His opinion and advice were often sought by the highest authorities in Bombay. Being a leading broker in the gold and silver bazaar, he exercised great influence in the market. As it was deemed advisable to obtain the opinion of an Indian expert on the currency question before Sir Henry Fowler's Commision, advantage was taken of Mr. Merwanji's presence in England, who gave his evidence on the question. The substance of his evidence, which first appeared in these columns, was favourably noticed throughout the Indian press. Mr. Allan Arthur, a member of the deputation from the Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta, which waited upon Sir James Westland, quoted largely from the evidence as it appeared in these columns, and in fact some of his theories and practical suggestions found favour with the mercantile community of this city. Mr. Merwanji had latterly admitted his sons in partnership in the business, Mr. Dadiba, the eldest son, being now the head of the firm.

After the death of his esteemed partner, Mr. Byramji, the latter's son Mr. Jehangir was also admitted as a partner by Mr. Merwanji.

The oothumna or the third day obsequies were performed yesterday at the residence of Mr. Dadiba at Colaba, where a large number of Parsees were present. When he went to England in March last, Mr. Merwanji had intimated that in the case of his death there, a sum of Rs. 11,000 should be distributed among the several Parsee Charitable Institutions. Mr. Dadiba and members of the family be way of carrying out the wish expressed by Mr. Merwanji yesterday subscribed Rs. 20,000 for the purpose indicated by the deceased gentleman. Several hundreds of Parsee ladies and gentlemen yesterday called at the bungalow to pay a visit of condolence to the bereaved family.

ODE TO H. H. THE NIZAM.

Khaja Rahmattulla, student of City High School, Hyderabad (Deccan), has written the following loyal "Anthem" in honour of His Highness Asaf Jah Muzaffar-ul-Mumalik Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-Dowlah Nawab Mir Sir Mahboob Ali Khan Bahadur Fateh Jung, G.C.S.I.:—

May God have ever mercy on
Our gracious king Mahboob Ali Khan.
Ever he live in mirth and peace,
Pass the days with comfort and ease,
We, all the loyal subjects, pray
Ever he live and ever sway.
Reformed the Government, renewed the law;
Were it proper obeyed he saw.
His fortune-star be ever bright,
God's blessings on him alight.
Power of thine be much improved,
Justice abroad by all approved.
O'er the world he is generous known,
To all those, whom his favour shown.
None from him, he turned displeased,
But gave much wealth and pains released;
Helps with wealth and saves us he,
From the trouble, turns us glee,
Him we owe great respect,
But from him we hope prospect.
Nature's troubles forces us low,
He with riches makes us bow.
All those, who by pains grieved,
Gave them wealth, made them pleased,
Nothing but praise him we give
All we do, we happy live.
He be blessed, he is humble all,
For pride always has a fall.
With all these merits the king is good,
To man and beast, he gives them food,
I with warmth and truly pray
His progeny may ever sway.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s., 1-2d, per bottle.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	8	5	12
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	19	8	42
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	33	10	35
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	20	7	27
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	42	20	70
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	8	5	16
G Mahim and Worlee	14	8	21
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	72	82
Total	144	135	305
Same date last year	207	162	308

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	13	7	14
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	17	6	43
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	39	10	49
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	14	11	19
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	52	28	75
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	6	6	20
G Mahim and Worli	11	9	24
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	70
Hospitals	0	65	77
Total	152	142	321
Total plague deaths to date	36,248	32,123	
Same date last year	235	137	275

CHOLERA.

Attacks 0
Death 1

CALCUTTA DECLARED INFECTED.

Late on Friday night a "Gazette Extraordinary" announced that plague regulations have been enforced and Calcutta declared for the second time a plague-infected city. There have been a few suspicious deaths in January and in the current month, the mortality rising somewhat within the last few days. There is to be no compulsory segregation and the people of even the poorer classes will not be removed to hospital against their will, provided that suitable arrangements are made for their treatment at home. The number of cases has been very limited, the total up to Thursday not having been more than a dozen in all in the past week.

THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AT DAMAUN.

On Thursday evening, His Excellency the Governor General of Portuguese India, accompanied by his suite and the Governor and the Administrator of Damaun, visited the portion of Upper Damaun outside the Fort, and thence went to the Church of Ramaldo, and proceeding further inspected the camps erected, after the evacuation of Dholer and Chitla Vad, for the occupation of the healthy camp, and returned to the palace by lamplight. At 7-30 p.m. a State dinner was given in the Government palace in honour of the Governor-General's visit, when only the chiefs of all Government departments were invited. Twenty-one persons sat down to dinner, which was sumptuous the table groaning under the weight of numerous choice dishes and richest Portuguese wines. His Excellency the Governor of Damaun proposed the toast of the illustrious guest of the evening, the Governor-General of Portuguese India, which was drunk by the whole company. The Governor-General, in replying to the toast, made a lengthy but lucid and impressive speech, which occupied half-an-hour. His Excellency with a praiseworthy candour admitted that he was misled by the information conveyed to him about Damaun and its people, but the erroneous impression made on his mind had been effaced by finding, to his great delight, that Damaun was a civilized country and possessed such intelligent men as any city can be proud of. Reading long reports of officials from a distance did not convey a veritable idea of existing things, but one had to study them with one's own eyes. Among several other things which were of great importance to the country, his Excellency referred to the difficulty ships sailing from Damaun to Africa met with at present owing to strict plague rules, and his Excellency recommended the merchants and shipowners to take the ships to Macao, in China, where they would find a profitable market for their goods, especially if they shipped salt. After the close of a most important speech, his Excellency proposed the toast of the health of the District of Damaun, which was drunk heartily by all the guests. The party dispersed at of 9-30 p.m.

HIGH COURT.—February 27.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

80—Smetham B and N—Meherbai and another vs Manockbai and others—Ardeshir H and D

997—Capain and V—Khimjee Ladha vs Ludha Dossa and another.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

12798-98—Heerabai vs Dinbai.

365-17131-98—Muljee and R—Kessowjee Devkaran and others vs Bohra Hassanally Maola Hakimjee.

1391-98—K J Mantri—Fakir Mahomed Hafiz Suleman vs Raghunath Mukund.

Appeals.

977-10-97—Smetham B and N—Navarbai widow vs Ratonjee Jamsetjee Dubash and others Pestonji R and K.

1000-101-98—P P Pavri—Hirjibhoy Cursetjee Bhandupawalla vs B rjorjee Sarabjee Ashburner and others—Mansukhlal D and J—Pestonjee R and K—Crawford B and Co—Ardeshir H and D.

1007-99-98—Payne G and S—I E Sassoon and others vs Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir Ready Money—Pestonjee R and K.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

115-98—In person—Sewjee Ramjee vs Manibai widow and others—M H Khan.

712-97—Payne G and S—Kurrim Noorbhoy vs Yunabai and others—Khunderao S.

269-98—Payne G and S—Rustomjee Byramjee vs Kawasjee Sheriarjee Ghandi—Nanu and H.

155-93—Chitnis M and M—Ghellabhai Inderjee vs Goculdas Inderjee and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

420-96—Pestonjee R and K—Abdul Karim Nana and others vs Joosub Hoosein and others—Payne G and S.

566-95—In person—Vazir Ahmed Moola vs Hormasjee Merwanjee Nariwalla—Indirshina V N Kirtikar.

35-98—Framjee and D—Abdulla bin Mahomed Banam and others vs The Bombay and Persia S N Co, Ld—Crawford B and Co.

670-95—Payne G and S—Narondas Chapsi vs Liladhur Purshotam—Madhavjee V.

70-96—Madhavjee V—Liladhur Pursnotum vs Narondas Chapsi—Payne G and S.

442-98—Wadia and G—Purshotum Shewjee vs Khatao Dadhar and another—Bhaishunker and K.

597-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Ladjee Hoongerseey vs Purshotum Arjoon and another—Nanu and H.

661-98—Crawford B and Co—The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation vs Cassumbhoy Heerjee and another—Inverarity and D R B Mehta.

697-98—Captain and V—Bhai Babuljee vs Raja Lakhma and others—Jehangir and S.

559-98—Payne G and S—Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Patel vs Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy Patel and others—Wadia and G

698-98—Matubhai and J—Wadilal Mulchand vs Muncherjee Bhicoojee and others—Ardeshir H and P.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Russell.

Short Cause.

24-98—Muljee and R—Mithibai widow vs Primibai—Wadia and G—Testamentary Suit.

606-98—Ridgelow G and W—Rustomjee Eduljee Canjibhoy vs Kaikhushroo Kursetjee and others—Framjee and D. Part heard.

Long Causes.

444-98—Payne G and S—Karamali Rahimbhoy and another vs Eurahim Rahimbhoy and another—Wadia and G. Part heard.

165-98—Crawford B and Co—Kara Lalljee and others vs Dhunjee Ruttonsey and another—Payne G and S.

626-97—M H Khan—Kalloosing Loosing and others vs The Hon'ble Mahadev Govind Ranade and others—Dikshit and D, Captain and V.

Testamentary Suit.

39-98—Framjee and D—Muriambai vs Hosain Ahmed—Sorabjee and J, not to be called on.

331-98—Craigie L and O—Bai Manockvahoo vs K Pragjee—Mathubhai and J.

45-98—Captain and V for pauper—Ebramjee Rajbhai vs Essajee Sullemanjee—Shamrao P.

469-98—Smetham B and N—Annie Ada Mitchell vs James F Bruce Mitchell—A F Turner.

515-98—Balkrishna V N—Karsondas Narsi vs Memon J Hajee Noormahomed—Mangaldal and Co.

519-98—Ardeshir H and D—Parebai alias Corebai vs Dewjee Meghjee—Little and Co.

531-98—Bicknell M and M—Hoosein Karim and others vs Yennabhai and others—Captain and V.

656-97—In person—Harkissondas Nagindas vs Narrondas and others Craigie L and O

365-98—Payne G and S—Karim Nanoo vs George K Heinrichs and another—Crawford B and Co.

673-97—Wadia and G—Girdhardas Ganeshmandas vs Jugmohand Vandravandas—Little and Co.

THE FIGHTING AT MANILA.

THE U. S. FLEET IN ACTION.

The *Manila Times* gives particulars of the recent fighting there, showing that the trouble at 8 p.m. on the 4th instant, began by forty or so Filipino soldiers trying to occupy a position within the lines of the South Dakota regiment outposts at Santa Mesa. Some soldiers of that regiment ordered them back. The Filipinos persisted. Upon this the Nebraska men fired, and immediately hundreds of Filipinos in the vicinity responded. A general engagement ensued. The American call to arms was sounded, and all troops were out by 8-30. The intense restraint and anxiety of the past few weeks made the men all the keener for the fight. Several officers hurrying to the front in carriages, were attacked by Filipinos in the street. Shell fire soon told on the Filipino soldiery, and they were driven back with a rush, and hundreds of them were killed. It is believed that hundreds more tried to escape by swimming the river but were shot or drowned. Tondo, a ward of Manila, was attacked, but the Filipinos were beaten off with the aid of shell fire from the *Charleston*. The Monadnock fired 400 to 500 shells which cleared off the enemy in that quarter. The captured Filipino trenches, all along the line were filled with dead bodies, lying in heaps huddled together. Fifty wild men from the hills with bows and arrows were killed, and three hundred of them were taken prisoner. On the 6th, the American troops moved out to extend their lines towards the waterworks, driving away the Filipinos who offered only a slight resistance. The waterworks were occupied by the troops who found that the Filipinos had done them some damage. The police of Santa Cruz captured Aguinaldo's private secretary and one of his aide-de-camps. Both professed to be extremely surprised at the opening of hostilities. It is believed that Aguinaldo sent in to General Otis on the 5th, stating that the fight was all a mistake and not sanctioned by him. General Otis is reported to have said that it was now too late for talking, and he refused to treat with the insurgent leader. Skirmishing went on along the line on the 7th. On the 8th the troops again moved out under cover of naval fire.

The Filipinos were driven out of the town of Caloocan with heavy loss. The American loss was small. On that day Aguinaldo continued negotiations with General Otis, without result.

The "Manila Times" of the 9th instant reports more skirmishes, and announced that the Americans were about to advance further that day.

The Filipino loss in the first day's battle is estimated at five thousand. On receiving news of the battle, Aguinaldo issued an order of the day deploring the outbreak of hostilities, which he ascribed to provocation given by the Americans, and commanding that the Americans must henceforth be dealt with as enemies. Information had also reached the Americans that Aguinaldo had arrested several of his generals for bringing on the battle. The Americans deem that the power of the Filipinos, as an organized army round about Manila, will soon be broken; and if any fighting is done in the interior it will be guerilla warfare.

ANOTHER VERSION.

The Spanish trooper "Reina Maria Cristina" brings news that hostilities began on the 4 inst, throughthe Americans demanding the possession of the waterworks at Santolan from whence Manila obtains its supply of water. The Filipinos who had control of the water works refused, where upon the Americans despatched troops to enforce their claim. Meanwhile the Filipinos endeavoured to destory the waterworks, and to some extent succeeded, but were driven off by the Americans before they had accomplished their task Almost simultaneously with the taking possession of the waterworks, it is stated the American fleet bombarded the unfortified coast towns of Tondo, Malate, and Paco. The bombardment took place at night, and it is said that the majority of those killed were non-combatants, the casualties among the Filipinotroops being comparatively small. At Paco on the commencement of the bombardment, most of the inhabitants took refuge in a church. Unfortunately the building was destroyed, with the result that the losses sustained at Paco which was only a small place, amounted to over 100. From Tondo the Americans proceeded to Caloocan, whereh some fighting between the rival forces also occurred. In the first attack, it is stated, the Americans, owing to the superior force opposed to them, had to retire. On the Friday, the 10 inst, a second attack was made by the Americans who succeded in taking possession of the town.

An expedition consisting of Amer can gunboats has been sent to Pampanga and Guagua to relieve an American force despatched previously to attack these towns. The retreat of the first expedition was cut off by the Filipinos. Two Spanish gunboats, Utalura and Cabudonga, in the possession of the Filipinos, have been captured by the Americans in Talaguna Bay.

The estimated losses of the Americans during the fighting is 1,000 killed and wounded, while losses inflicted upon the Filipinos are said to total between 4,000 and 5,000.

Aguinaldo is alleged to have issued a formal declaration of war against the Americans. On the outbreak of hostilities, it is rumoured that General Otis asked General Rios, the Commander in Chief of the Spanish forces to render assistance. The latter General is stated to have refused to do so unless he were allowed to fight under the Spanish flag.

On the departure of the "Reina Maria Cristina" on Saturday the 11th instant, all was quiet at Manila.

THE U.S. FLEET IN ACTION.

FILIPINO TRAIN AND BLOCK-HOUSES SHELLED.

The American fleet co-operated with the army in repulsing the attack upon Manila. When the Americans were operating against the Spaniards and the antagonism of the Filipinos was beginning to show itself it was frequently discussed in camp how the natives would relish a shower of iron from their friend Admiral Dewey. In Sunday's fighting the fleet threw shells into the blockhouses held by the Filipinos and also shelled a railway train bringing down reinforcements on the northern side of the city. Not only were the natives repulsed, broken up and disorganised, but the American forces steadily advanced occupying two positions hitherto held by Aguinaldo's men and considerably advancing the American lines beyond the suburbs of Manila.

The American admit a loss of 20 men killed and 125 killed and wounded. This shows that the fighting must have been severe, as that loss is heavier than anything the Americans suffered in the two engagements outside Malate fort when the Spaniards still held the city.

The Filipinos are reported to have lost in killed alone no less than 1900 men. This may be exaggerated, but it is by no means impossible. The Filipinos are undoubtedly brave, and perhaps over-rating their own strength and under-rating the forces against them, they probably advanced with the utmost daring upon the American positions and may even have got to close quarters, in which case superior discipline and better equipment would tell against them.

A GOVERNESS'S SENSATIONAL STORY.

ABDUCTED AND IMPRISONED FOR FIVE DAYS.

Rowton and the surrounding villages near Cheste, were thrown into a state of excitement on Jan. 30 by the news that Miss Rosa Day, a well-known young lady, had mysteriously disappeared from her home. Miss Day, who is twent-one years of age resides with her stepmother and family at Rowton, and had a daily engagement as governess at Hatton Heath. She was missed by her family on Sunday morning, after she had expressed her intention of going skating. As she did not return, fears were entertained that she hed met with a misadventure on the ice, and been drowned. The family communicated with the police, who, with the assistance of numerous neighbours were very active all week in dragging the local ponds, but without results. On Thursday night Miss Day returned home in a singular manner, and told an extraordinary story of adventure. At ten o'clock one of the servants at Mrs Day's went into the yard, and noticed lying near the door a hat, which she recognised as Miss Rosa's. She rushed into the house and informed the young lady's sister, Miss Kathleen Day, who on going out discovered some distance away from the hat Miss Rosa Day herself lying on the ground in a state of exhaustion and unconsciousness. All the members of the family were soon on the spot, and the young lady was conveyed into the house, and given stimulants to restore consciousness. Mr Tom Day, her brother, then rode off to Chester for medical assistance. Dr. Taylor was found at home, and he set out at once on his bicycle, and was followed by Dr Giffen.

When Miss Day came round, she related as coherently as her feeble condition would permit the following story:—On Sunday morning, after most of the other members of the family had gone to church she took her skates, and went for the purpose of skating to a pond about threequarters of a mile away from her home, known as the Lily Pit. She sat on the bank of the pit fixing on her skates when suddenly she was seized from behind by an unknown man who blindfolded and bound her, and then led her away a helpless prisoner. She could not tell in what direction she was led, but as far as she could recollect it was a long wandering journey. At last he stopped and searched her pocket and when he found them empty he cursed and swore. Then he must have stunned her by blows, for she remembered no more until she recovered consciousness in the loft of a dirty shed. She lay a captive without food until Thursday evening, when, after struggles, she freed herself from her bonds, crawled through the broken roof, and dropped to the

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

From Vienna the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph writes:—Lord Salisbury's speech is looked upon in competent quarters here as distinctly a declaration in the direction of peace, but at the same time it is remarked that it could be wished that the British Prime Minister had adopted a more friendly tone towards France. When Lord Salisbury hinted at the possibility of war, say the persons to whom I refer, he probably intended to influence public opinion in England in view of the necessity of increasing her armaments, and in order to explain the continuance of their further extension. It is considered that England has no desire to give warlike provocation, but that she intends in future to prevent any crossing of her plans and that this explains why Lord Salisbury did not express favourable views as to the success of the disarmament conference.

The Neue Freie Presse says:—Lord Salisbury's remarks about the Peace Conference could not have been cooler and more reserved, showing as they did how small was his confidence in any result. He pays a polite and platonic tribute to the Czar's ideas, but the gist of his speech is that England's safety lies only in extensive armaments. In this respect he agrees with the fundamental idea expressed in the Emperor William's Brandenburg toast.

As regards Berlin opinion, the following samples may be given. The Vossische Zeitung remarks:—The Czar's Peace Proposal was handled by Lord Salisbury in a friendly manner; but he spiced his remarks with a benevolent scepticism which, while it was free from offence, gave no ground for satisfaction, as he reserved for a better future that which could not be expected from the rude present. Some portions of Lord Salisbury's speech must make a rather painful impression on the French, especially the passage on the Soudan, which not only puts an end to French hopes in Egypt, but also dashes the hope that Germany will restore Alsace-Lorraine. Moreover, the sentences of the speech which substantiate the necessity of England's continued preparations for war, by saying that the causes of war are not yet removed, that the passions which lead to it still exist, and that the equilibrium which alone can do away with the danger is a long way from being obtained, as well as the concluding warning to the British nation that its safety only depends on its watchfulness and readiness practically bristle with points against France. Lord Salisbury's statement on the relations of England and Germany has the greatest interest for us Germans, and it is to be hoped that it will put an end to the speculations in French circles regarding the chances of bringing about a conflict between Germany and England to the advantage of France.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* thinks Lord Salisbury's statement that the danger of war is now not so great as a few weeks ago but that

THE CAUSES HAVE NOT YET BEEN REMOVED,

to be of extreme importance. It adds:—This opinion coincides with the views of all well-informed politicians, but the fact that Lord Salisbury has made this statement enhances the importance of those views. The moral of the noble Lords lengthy speech was the familiar one. We must always be prepared for war."

The Frankfurter Zeitung concludes its comments by saying:—"Both the body of the speech and its conclusion express England's reliance on her armed strength and her international position more vigorously than for a long time past. We have no reason to be dissatisfied with this state of things—rather the contrary."

The French papers generally maintain a discreet silence with regard to the most significant passage in Lord Salisbury's speech, but the Debats observes:—The latter portion of his speech is not free from phrases which might be construed in anything but a reassuring manner; but it is natural that, having invoked conquest as the most incontestable foundation of right, one should not speak of war with too much disfavour. Lord Salisbury recognises that the danger is not imminent as it was during the parliamentary vacation, though he says there yet exist causes of war. This speech was rather more sonorous than that of Mr. Balfour. The average should perhaps be struck between the two. But we will make no allusion to our difficulties. Between Great Britain and ourselves there is a *détente*. An *entente* has not yet been arrived at, though it is possible, since it is being talked of. The official speeches of yesterday confirm this opinion in France. They would have conveyed quite another impression had Parliament met a few weeks earlier. The immediate danger has been averted, and having invoked so many different rights, we should be failing in our duty to ourselves and civilisation if we did not do all that can be expected of us to definitively avoid the danger.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Reverting to the suggestion of an understanding between France and Germany on colonial matters, Whist, in an article in the Figaro last Saturday, said:—There is no question of organising against Great Britain a maritime coalition which nobody dreams of, but of opposing, especially in the Far East, a moderating and pacific counterpoise to the noisy imperialisms which we have seen at work, and of which the British Government is rather the victim than the inspirer. We have, for instance, in Siam uninhabited territories in which the French Protectorate remains idle owing to the lack of people to protect. What harm would there be if on default of French capital, we attracted German capitalists to those places by favourable, practical and efficacious concessions? Nearer home the Egyptian Question presents itself. Are the Mixed Tribunals going to give place to a jurisdiction endowed with a derisive competence? Is the Caisse de la Dette doomed to disappear? Is the Suez Canal destined to fall later on under the direct control of the Foreign Office? It depends upon the issue for which Germany may declare herself whether the settlement will tend to forward or to prejudice the aims of Great Britain. Lower Egypt is not a French colony, and assuredly less so to-day than ever, but can European diplomacy do nothing to prevent it passing entirely under British domination

FRANCE AND ITALY.

It may be remembered, writes the *Times* correspondent at Rome, that the Popolo Romano at the close of an important article recently applied the Italian proverb Chista bene non si muove to the hypothesis of an eventual France-Italian alliance. The Opinione, which is now edited by Signor Silvagni, late secretary of the Marquis di Rudini, criticised last evening in severe terms the article of the Popolo Romano, and urged that Italy ought not to mortgage her future by fidelity to the Triple Alliance. The Marquis di Rudini to-day writes to the Opinione disclaiming all connection with and responsibility for the ideas advocated by that paper.

THE CZAR'S PROPOSAL.

Cologne, Feb. 7 (Reuter).—A St. Petersburg telegram, dated the 5th inst., published by the Kolnische Zeitung states that all the Governments invited to the Peace Conference have agreed to the Russian proposal that the place of meeting should be at the Hague.

THE REFORMS IN CRETE.

The Politische Correspondenz learns from Athens that acute differences have arisen between Prince George and Major-General Sir Herbert Chermside, chiefly in reference to the Mahomedans in Candia—who number 35,000—and their reinstatement in their homes in the interior.

MACEDONIA AND THE BALKANS.

The Times correspondent telegraphed from Vienna on Feb 3:—According to trustworthy information which I have received from various quarters the aspect of affairs in connection with Macedonia still gives rise to anxiety. The danger has not yet passed away, nor, indeed, has it diminished to any material extent. There is trustworthy intelligence to hand that both Prince Ferdinand and the new Bulgarian Ministry can be trusted to do nothing of a nature to encourage the outbreak of disturbances. Yet, notwithstanding these favourable features in the situation apprehension continues to be entertained.

A St. Petersburg correspondent says—Apart from its recent emphatic declarations, in the Official Messenger, on the Macedonian Question, the Russian Government has caused diplomatic action to be taken at Sophia and Belgrade with the view of preventing any agitation among the Macedonians in Bulgaria and Servia, the Governments of which were given to understand that Russia would do nothing to interfere with any repressive measures to which Turkey might resort in the event of a Macedonian outbreak. Large quantities of war material are being forwarded to Macedonia by the Porte.

On Feb. 8 the *Times* correspondent wrote from Vienna:—Something is going wrong in the Balkan Peninsula besides the Macedonian agitation. There is a general ferment which, far from having subsided after the recent warning from Austria-Hungary and Russia, seems to be more active than before. Private accounts confirm the information of the Press. The permanent elements of disturbance are apparently bent upon bringing matters to a head. For the moment there is a complete breach between the Albanian Mussulmans and Christians, which has been to a great extent fomented by Turkish influence. The relations between Belgrade and Cettigne are

VERY NEAR FREEZING-POINT

and it is stated that the Servian Minister to Montenegro who has gone or is going away on leave is not likely to return. Montenegro is also very angry with Austria Hungary. The *Politische Correspondenz* gives some interesting extracts from the new journal, the *Nevesinje* which is published at Nikshitie under direct inspiration from Cettigne. It confidently announces that in the course of this year the Austrians will be turned out of Bosnia and Herzegovina. A series of articles recently published by that Montenegrin oracle advocates the union and emancipation of the whole Servian race under the ægis of Prince Nicholas. An autonomous State is to be formed some time this year, which is destined to be the most important twelvemonth in the history of the Servians. The *Nevesinie* affirms that this scheme will be realised with the support of Russia. It repudiates all idea of the maintenance of the *status quo*, and writes as follows:—"If European politicians are willing that a pacific partition of territory should take place, all well and good; we will put forward our claims in revised form. But as long as the ruthless destruction and incendiarism of Austro-Hungarian rule are tolerated in our Servian countries, as long as it defames our God, our faith, our tombs, and our forefathers, as long as it slaughters and robs, there can be no question of peace."

Austria-Hungary is called by the *Nevesinie* the modern Judas insatiable dragon devouring monster &c. Members of the Austro-Hungarian Government are described as Neros. The Bocche di Cattaro is claimed for the new Servian State, while the kingdom of Servia is invited to expel Austria-Hungary from the occupied provinces. It further points out that the 30,000 rifles recently presented by the Czar to the Prince of Montenegro are before long likely to prove useful.

THE FRENCH AND SIAM.

THE KENTAO INCIDENT.

THE Paris correspondent of the "Standard" wrote on Feb. 9:—In presence of the great and undeniable progress of Siam which has recently been brought to the notice of the world, the violent attack made on the Government of that kingdom by Mr. Lemire in the Depeche Coloniale to-day is all the more significant, as that journal represents officially the Colonial Party in France M. Lemire gives what purports to be the correct account of the "grave incident" which took place at the end of last year at Kentao. He relates that M. Macey the French Commissary at Paikai, a place situated at a day's journey from Luang Prabang, had learned that the Siamese in violation of the treaty of 1893 had sent soldiers in disguise into the twenty-five kilometre zone and that encouraged by the inertia of the French, they had recently sent into it troops belonging to the regular army.

On Dec. 1, 1898, M. Macey, therefore, went on an elephant back to Kentao, and found the Siamese installed in force some fifteen miles from the river. He was without arms, and had with him merely a native escort. He requested the commander of the Siamese troops to withdraw, in conformity with Articles 3 and 4 of the Treaty. The commander replied by using insulting language towards France and our commissary, M. Macey. The latter, cool and correct in his attitude, reiterated to the Siamese chief the request to withdraw, in company with his soldiers. The Siamese troops thereupon fired a volley, which killed two men of the French escort. A bullet hit M. Macey full in the chest, but flattened itself against a portfolio full of papers which he was carrying in the breast-pocket of his coat. He was only wounded, but his elephant fell riddled with bullets, while his escort took to flight. M. Macey crept into the bush, lay in hiding for the remainder of the day, recrossed the Me kong during the night, and took refuge the following morning at a village where he was afforded shelter. The following day he reached a French outpost, and telegraphed to the Commander-in-Chief in Upper Laos an account of what had happened. At the same time the Siamese Ministry had the audacity to telegraph, according to its usual tactics, to the French Commander-in-Chief, to the Legation in Paris, and to M. Rolin Jacquemyns in Brussels, that some Siamese troops had been attacked by the French. M. Delcasse ordered an investigation. That inquiry has been terminated, and no reparation has yet been brought to the notice of the French public. The gunboat L'Aspic has not even been sent to Bangkok, but has remained at Saigon.

M. Lemire then notes that M. Ferrand, the French Charge d'Affaires entrusted with the inquiry, returned to Bangkok some time ago, confirming the account given above, and proceeds to bring an even graver charge against the Siamese Government. He declares that on two occasions the Siamese authorities sent their soldiers into the French Missionary Church at Nakon-chad to arrest natives. The Governor had refused to demand of the French Legation authority to do so. The writer adds:—

The King promised on the occasion of his visit to Paris, to conclude an arrangement in favour of our native subjects. All attempts at conciliation have proved fruitless. The Siamese Ministry audaciously provoked us on the occasion of the incident between our Delegate and the Belgian, M. Robyns, who was poisoned. Young Prince Chira has been placed at the head of the Siamese Army, which he has recently mobilised for field manœuvres. He has illegally recruited natives under French protection for the military and naval forces. The French missionaries, notwithstanding the King's visit to the Pope have been ill-treated, Cambodian and Annamite villages pillaged, and churches sacked. Our agents have been hunted down with firearms like wild beasts, and finally, as a climax, an ambuscade was laid for M. Macey, our commissary, on Dec. 1 last.

Notwithstanding that M. Lemire admits that the French nation and its representatives in Parliament show indifference to Siamese affairs, owing, he continues, to the culpable ignorance in which they are left concerning what occurs in that country, he concludes by saying:—"It would, however, seem that the future prosperity of Indo-China makes it worth while for us to concern ourselves with the incessant aggressions committed on us and natives under our protection. Let us take guarantees to ensure the respect of our frontier." If this account of the Kentao incident is really correct, it is more serious than was at first imagined. It was then stated that no one had been either killed or wounded, and that Kentao was not situated in the twenty-five kilometre zone, but some six kilometres beyond it, where the Siamese had a perfect right to garrison troops. If very large official maps are to be relied upon, Kentao is certainly not situated in the twenty-five kilometre zone, but even admitting that to be the case, it would not justify the Siamese in having fired on a French Commissary and his unarmed escort. With regard to the complaint that the Siamese enrol natives who enjoy French protection, it is necessary to point out that the French claim to have a right to protect all natives of Siam whose ancestors came to that country from what is now French Indo-China. On their side the Siamese contest that right.

RETURN OF LORD ELGIN.

THE Earl of Elgin, the retiring Viceroy of India, arrived at Dover on Feb. 6, on his return to England, and went by special train to London, reaching Victoria Station at ten minutes to five. Lord Elgin was accompanied from India by Lady Elgin, Mr. Babington Smith, Lady Christian Bruce, Lady Veronica Bruce, the Hon. Victor Bruce, Captain Polien, and Dr. Franklin.

At Victoria Station a large number of political, official and private friends had assembled to receive Lord Elgin and his party. For fully ten minutes or a quarter of an hour Lord Elgin was busily engaged in exchanging greetings with those about him and in receiving hearty congratulations on his safe return to England after a trying but successful period of office. He drove away amid cheers.

Among those who received and welcomed the returning Viceroy at Victoria were Major the Hon. Charles Harbord (of the Queen's Household), the Secretary of State for India and Lady George Hamilton, Lord Harris, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Mr. Richmond Ritchie, C.B., the Hon. A. Wodehouse, Mr. L. Birrell, M.P. and Mrs. Birrell, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Mr. Frank Baden-Powell, Sir Charles Lawson, Lord Loch and Lady Loch, Colonel Loch, Sir J. Murray Scott, General Nairn, Mrs. Franklin, Lord Tweedmouth, Sir William Ward, Sir George White and Lady White, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Sir Dennis FitzPatrick, Sir Steuart Bayley, Sir Donald Stewart, Mr. Dawkins, Sir William Lee-Warner, General Sir Henry Brackenbury, Sir J. Edge, Lord Balfour, and General Sir Oliver Newmarch.

Lord Elgin settled at the India Office on Feb. 7, with his son, and saw Lord George Hamilton, Sir Arthur Godley, and the principal officials. On Monday, Feb. 13, Lord Elgin leaves London for Scotland

THE SEIZURE OF ARMS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE Birmingham gunmakers have received a reply from the Marquess of Salisbury to their appeal to his lordship in connection with the seizure of arms in the Persian Gulf. At the annual meeting of gunworkers, held in Birmingham, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by a crowded gathering of gunmen:—That this meeting testifies to the suffering caused among workmen by loss of wages through stoppage of trade resulting from the Persian Gulf seizures, and humbly requests your lordship to receive a deputation of employers and workmen with the view of inducing your lordship to use your influence with the Persian authorities to permit this trade to be continued.

Lord Salisbury's reply, which is dated Feb. 6, is as follows:—Sir,—I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Jan. 28, forwarding a resolution passed at a meeting of the Gunworkers' Union, in which his lordship is requested to receive a deputation of employers and workmen in connection with the trade in arms with the Persian Gulf. I am to state that nothing has occurred to alter the views of her Majesty's Government on this question since Mr. Curzon received a deputation on June 9 last, and that no useful purpose would be served by a fresh interview on the subject. Any written statement which you may wish to make will receive attention. I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, T. H. Sanderson.

THE PROTESTANT REVOLT.

SIR W. HARCOURT ON THE BISHOPS.

On the eve of his departure for the Rivera Sir W. Vernon Harcourt addressed a final letter to the "Times" on the crisis in the church. He chaffs Mr. Balfour, as his own pupil, "He has at last mastered the elementary truth that 'it is not right that those who play to a Church should violate the law of that Church.'" As to the Bishops he writes:—

They have had their time. They have delivered their charges they have had their Lambeth synod; they have the law of the Church; they have prohibited certain acts. The time for action has fully come. But what effectual measures have they taken or are they taking to enforce the law or to restrain its breach? The law-breakers have either openly defied the Bishops or treated their admonitions and injunctions with silent disregard and contempt. Mr. Balfour does not dispute that they have the power. He says, "The Bishops do need to use the power they possess in virtue of their office for restoring discipline among the clergy who are under them." Well, why is it not done?

Mr. Balfour is mistaken in supposing that I desire that "more time should be given to the Bishops." The Bishops have had time enough and to spare. Some time may be wanted for Mr. Balfour and others to inform their minds on subjects with which they are very imperfectly acquainted. I am sorry that the chirman of the Church Association should think I have done scant justice to the useful labours of that society which has long rendered invaluable service to the Church. That certainly was far from my intention, as I have myself profited largely by their good and constant work. So far from superseding it I desire nothing so much as that it should be extended and continued. There is plenty for it to do with the assured prospect of national support. What I desire is that there should be a systematic searching out and continuous tracking of this organised conspiracy to Romanise the National Church which shall be sustained from day to day, from month to months, and from year to year. But that work affords no pretext for delay on the part of the Bishops to vindicate the law so far as the offences and the offenders who are already clearly ascertained. There is quite enough and too much already made known which admits of no doubt or denial, and which requires and demands at the hands of the Bishops immediate and decisive action. Each Bishop can if he chooses cite these unlawful and contumacious priests in his own Ecclesiastical Court, sitting himself with his assessors, and his sentence will (subject to appeal) take effect to suspend or deprive the offenders. Why is this not done and done at once What is the object of shirking the true issue by paltry and dilatory devices of new ecclesiastical jurisdiction or archiepiscopal interpretation of rubrics which have no binding authority or effectual operation, and which will be defied with impunity?

Sir William concludes:—I find some of these lawless gentlemen talk very glibly of Disestablishment. I do not know if they have reflected that Disestablishment will come in a very different shape from that which they contemplate at their ease. An unoffending clergy which is disendowed on the principles of religious equality is naturally and properly treated with liberality and generosity. But those considerations do not apply to a body of men who are dismissed by the nation on account of their lawless conduct. They need not lay the flattering unction to their souls that they are going to carry off the Protestant plant of the National Church in order to carry on their Romish manufactures. They are not to be allowed to occupy the parish churches for Confessionals in which to erect confessionals and celebrate without reserve their high masses. They are not to be secured by life incomes as commutation or compensation in the work of accomplishing the conversion of England out of the funds of the Protestant Establishment. These are considerations on which the Bishops and the clergy may with advantage reflect. Their time is short, their sands are running out; if they continue pusillanimously to shiver on the brink, their impaired authority will be finally extinguished and the existence of the Church they have so ill tended will be, and indeed is to-day, at stake.

Viscount Halifax, in the "Times," says that, though he would have agreed with the summoning of the meeting at Holborn Town Hall, he knew nothing about it.

"Provincial," in the *Standard*, after pointing out the serious results of the controversy in arresting religious effort, quenching enthusiasm, and swelling the ranks of infidelity, says: "I am no Ritualist, but I would rather see England given back to Christianity and superstition than drift, as it is only too fast doing under this agitation to no Christianity as all."

The rector of Christ Church, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, has been making inquiries concerning Lady Wimborne's donkey story, as far as it concerns St. Leonard's, and gives an emphatic denial to it. "It is as untrue as it is absurd," he declares. No donkey was ever seen in Christ Church.

Among members of Parliament who have spoken on the subject have been Mr. Samuel Hoare, Sir Harry Bullard, and Sir J. T. Llewelyn, all of whom urge confidence in the Bishops, and deprecate hasty legislation, but state that if such action is not taken Parliament will certainly not shrink from interference.

THE VATICAN.

is following the Anti-Ritualist movement with with lively interest, says the Rome correspondent of the *Chronicle*, for the Pope has never renounced his project for a *rapprochement* with Anglicanism. Only lately he has devoted 10,000l. to the establishment of an English college at Rome to receive converted Anglicans. The Pope is persuaded that the present crisis will indirectly serve the interests of Roman Catholicism, for he believes that many Ritualists who cannot remain in the Anglican Church will pass over to Rome.

Addressing a meeting of the Honiton division, at Exeter, Sir John Kennaway, M.P., referring to the crisis in the Church, said it had filled so large a part in the newspapers, and had been the subject of so much talk during the last six months, that it could not but be noticed in Parliament in some form or other during the coming session. He had been all along a strong supporter of the Established Church and he was so still. He had resisted the attacks upon it ever since he had been in Parliament. These attacks had been signally, and, he hoped, for ever defeated, but the danger was now, unfortunately, within the Church itself. There was

A GROWING FEELING OF DISCONTENT AND ALARM

at the reintro duction of doctrines and practices which were contrary to the Reformation settlement, as found in the Prayer Book and the Articles of the Church of England. He felt confident that when Parliament met there would be a cry for short and sharp measures to deal with this state of things, and with those men who defied their Bishops, and claimed themselves to be the judges of what was, or was not, allowable. He did not wonder that there should be that cry, but the matter must be looked at all the way round. It was very unpleasant when Church subjects were discussed in Parliament, when matters of the most sacred character had to be discussed by men of any belief, or of no belief at all, and he was convinced that legislation, except in the last resort, would be attended with the gravest danger to the Church, and lead them perilously near to that state of things which broke up the Church of Scotland in 1843. Therefore, he could only say that he earnestly hoped that counsels of prudence and moderation would prevail, and that people would realise how great and splendid an inheritance they had in the Church, and how terribly it would be jeopardised by men's determination to go their own way without regarding lawful authority.

The "Chester Chronicle" publishes a curious document sent round privately to the members of the confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament connected with the church of St. Mary-within-the Walls, Chester, of which Archdeacon Barber is rector. The notice refers to special services held yesterday, being St. Werburgh's Day, including corporate Communion of member and those in sympathy, vespers, sermon, and procession. The members are enjoined during the present month to pray for special objects, such as that obstacles may be removed to priest's celebrating the Holy Eucharist with the traditional and ancient ceremonial sanctioned by the Church, that the primitive and Catholic practise of fasting Communion by priests and people may be generally recognised, and that obstacles to fasting Communion may be removed; that obstacles to the due and reverent reservation of the Blessed Sacrament for the sick may be removed and that the use of the sacrament of holy unction may be restored throughout the Anglican Church; that there may be a due use of and preparation for sacramental confession in view of view of the Holy Eucharist, and that the Holy Eucharist may be more frequently offered for the repose of the souls of the faithful departed.

An extraordinary scene was witnessed in Peterborough Market Place on Sunday night. The Rev. John Wood, a former member of the Church of England, has been conducting meeting, at which the ritualistic practices in the Church were denounced. On Sunday evening, in the course of his remarks, he made some references to the vicar of Peterborough which were strongly resented by his hearers. A rush was made for the fountain steps where Mr Wood was standing, and he was roughly pulled from his position and struck several times. His hat was treated as a football. Mr Wood, who is an elderly man, was hustled into an adjoining street, where he sought refuge from the excited crowd in a confectioner's shop. Several of the rival partisans came to blows, quietude being eventually restored by the arrival on the scene of the police.

The "Westminster Gazette" says:—We mentioned a few days ago that the High Church Conservatives had resolved to refrain from voting for any member of their own party who took any steps against Ritualists, and to support even a Radical who would vote for disestablishment. The following list of the seats which it is proposed shall be either directly attacked or rendered amenable to pressure has been placed in our hands: Conservative—Cirencester Division, Derby, Bethnal Green (Bhownaggree), Westburg Div., (Wilts), Newcastten on-Tyne, North Dorset So. Paddington, Lowestoft Div., Lancaster Div., Wisbech Div. West Ham (North), Shrewsbury, So. Derbyshire, Tothenham Div., (Middlesex), Woolich, Bermondsey, Pembroke Dist., Nuneaton Div., Appleby Div., Staleybridge, Derbyshire High Peak, Norwood. Twenty-two seats.

Liberal Unionist.—Wellington Div. (Salop), Cbrmarthen Dist., Exchange Division Liverpool, Southampton, North Lambeth. Five seats.

The "Westminster Gazette" adds to the above 30 Liberal seats to be attacked.

MEETING OF CONVOCATION.

Convocation of the Province of Canterbury met at the Church House, Westminster, on Wednesday. In the Upper House the Bishop of London said he had received a petition from Mr. John Kensit, but as the Archbishop of Canterbury thought it contained a kind of threat against the Bishops it was considered unsuitable to be presented. The passage chiefly objected to was the following:—

That your petitioner, at the request of his diocesan, the Lord Bishop of London, has scrupulously refrained from any attempt to interfere with or protest against the services in the churches to which this petition alludes, and that he would deeply regret if, through episcopal supineness, he had to resume on principle a form of protest distasteful to himself, but which seems the only course which really arrests public attention.

A joint meeting of both Houses and of the House of Laymen was subsequently held, at which the Archbishop of Canterbury made a statement inferance to the present crisis in the Church. He explained in the first place the reasons for the proposal made by himself and the Archbishop of York, that in all cases of ritual brought before them they would be prepared to hear those concerned, either personally or by counsel. If the clergy really desired to be heard by a spiritual Court, which represented the Church alone, the opportunity ought to be given them. Cases were already beginning to come in, and when he heard them, although of course he had opinions of his own on these matters, he was prepared to listen to what was said, and decide on disputed points to the best of his ability. He and the Archbishop of York would always sit together to hear such cases. The Archbishop proceeded to state that he had reprinted the Bill for the reform of the Ecclesiastical Courts prepared ten years ago by Archbishop Benson, and submitted it for consideration to Convocation and to the House of Laymen as a basis for any reform which they might think fit to introduce into Parliament, and he urged that it should be thoroughly discussed. In the Lower House there was a long discussion on a resolution thanking the Upper House for proposing to rehabilitate the Ecclesiastical Courts, promising to consider the measure, and expressing

LOYALTY TO THE BISHOPS AND TO THE DIRECTIONS OF THE PRAYER BOOK.

The resolution was ultimately adopted with amendments proposed by the Deans of Canterbury and Norwhich, the latter of whom spoke strongly of the need for recognising the indignation of the laity concerning Ritualistic puerilities.

The "Times," in commenting on the Archbishops" announcement, remarks that "there is much to be said in favour of the avowed aims and intended action of the Archbishops so far as the clergy are concerned. But it is very unfortunate that the Primate's address appeared to ignore the interest of the laity in this matter. In the same way the debate in the Lower House was too much conducted as if this were a matter rather for the clergy than the laity to decide." It concludes:—

Archbishop Temple is evidently and avowedly desirous of abstaining from extreme measures, so long as it is at all possible to do so, but he must know what is, in the last resort, the duty of the Episcopate. We cannot believe that he is the man to allow the centre of authority and discipline in the Church to be undermined by outbreaks of mutinous self-will, even if, in many cases, those guilty of lawlessness are men of saintly life, inspired by a single-minded devotion to the spiritual welfare, as they conceive it, of their fellow-countrymen. It must, however, be clearly understood that, if the Archbishops and Bishops are not successful within a moderate time in obtaining by their proposed procedure the obedience of the clergy, the laity will take the matter into their own hands, making use of the final authority of Parliament.

The "Standard" says:—"The expedient thus put forward meets, we think, in a statesmanlike manner the objections of those clergy whodecline to recognise the Ecclesiastical Courts as at present constituted. It has the authority of the Prayer Book, which in the Preface (Concerning the Service of the Church) clearly foreshadows just a tribunal of this kind."

THE DE BEAUREPAIRE INQUIRY.

PAINFUL SENSATION.

MEETING OF THE CHAMBER.

ONE of the London morning papers of Feb. 10, has three, another four, columns of the summary of the charges of M. de Beaurepaire against the Criminal Court of Cassation, the report of the inquiry into the proceedings of which was published in Paris the previous day. The character of the allegations which M. Mazeau's Commission looked into, and thought so little of, may be gathered from the following impression of a reader of the report, the *Daily News* correspondent in Paris: A more miserable farrago of senile dotage, calumny without proof, anonymous letters, servants' gossip, hearsay, military vanity egged on by the most powerful clique in the world in order to consecrate a crime, a more ridiculous attempt at justification for a *coup d'etat* than the charges against the Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation will not be found in the annals of the nineteenth century. After reading the report of the Committee of Inquiry (45,000 words) one cannot avoid the conclusion that M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire is a wicked madman. How the Government could have countenanced him can only be accounted for on the supposition that they never believed his charges would be fully investigated. Until the Chamber ordered an inquiry, and even then, they never thought the report would be published." But publish ed it is. Later on the proceedings in the Dreyfus case before the Criminal Court of Appeal will be published also. That the report of the Mazeau inqury has

CREATED A GREAT SENSATION.

in Paris goes without saying. Here is a quotation from the "Daily Graphic's" Paris correspondence: "The report is bound to produce an enormous impression. In fact, after perusing it I am not inclined to give much for M. Dupuy's chances of surviving Friday's debate. Even if he does pass the Bill, it will only be because he has brought matters to such a pass that in the estimation of many people nothing else remains to be done. Such people will therefore vote for a measure they dislike, and, having got rid of the present crisis, will bowl over the Ministry in a day or two's time on some side issue. This inquiry and report is a blow from which not all the ruse and cunning for which M. Dupuy is celebrated will enable him to recover.' The Report of the Commission of Inquiry declares that the Government Bill for altering the procedure of the Court of Cassation is unjustifiable and dangerous, essentially dictatorial and revolutionary. It is not likely to allay public excitement in regard to the Dreyfus case or to please any party. Finally, the Bill is declared to be a violation of the principle of the separation of political and judicial functions. Ministers held a Council, when they decided to

NAIL THEIR COLOURS TO THE MAST

and to stand or fall by their unhappy Bill. The Deputies MM. Henri Blanc, Decrais, Jonnart, Barthou Poincare Isambert, Bourgeois, Brisson, Sarrien, Mesureur, Pelletan, Millerand, and Viviani have published an open letter to the Government declaring their resolution to uphold the supreme principles of justice as above all attack, "There is no necessity (pursues the ultimatum) to deprive the Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation of the right to embody in a judgment the results of the investigation which it has just concluded. If there are guilty persons among the magistrates let them be brought up before the Supreme Council of the magistracy, but there are none, since M. Lebret has given testimony to their honesty before the Chamber. The inquiry has

PROVED THE FOOLISHNESS OF THE CHARGES.

made against them, and the Committee itself has reported that these accusations were not justified. If the Court is disqualified, it will mean the triumph of calumny; the whole Court of Cassation will in its turn be called in question, and the highest jurisdiction in the country will be placed by the Executive power at the mercy of defamation. The law proposed by the Government is not a law of appeasement, but a statute of civil discord. The guarantees of the liberty and security of the individual are at stake. France has as much need of a respected justiciary as of a strong army." Although M. Ribot is not among the signatories of the above protest, it is nevertheless known that he will vote against the Government measure.

The Revision Bill is strongly denounced by Radicals and Socialists as unconstitutional. It is nevertheless believed that the Government will have a majority in the Chamber.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER!

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities 'Purni men vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities, Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5 8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Royd Street, Calcutta.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE PREMIER AND THE SOUDAN.

THE opening of Parliament was a quiet business and but for Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's able performance as leader of the Opposition, the debate on the Address would have had no special interest for anyone. The opening ceremony took place at two o'clock, when a handful of Peers, a considerable number of ladies and the Speaker and a large contingent of House of Commons members assembled in the House of Peers to hear the commission read and the terms of the Queens Speech.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE SOUDAN.

Lord Salisbury, in replying to Lord Kimberleys mild criticism of the Government policy spent most of his time in dealing with foreign affairs. As to the Soudan, he made it perfectly clear that we hold it not only as territory belonging to the Khedive, but also by right of conquest and that while we shall do nothing to impair the Khedive's rights we also have our own to consider together with duties and responsibilities which invoive the civilisation of the Soudanese people. The noble Lord asks us whether we recognised the position of any other Power. I reply to him that we rely upon the title of conquest. Whether the Soudan was a portion of the Ottoman dominions at any time I have great doubt. At least a very small portion of it was; but whether this was so or not, it had been conquered by the Khalifa, and it had been occupied for thirteen years and it was not until we intervened that that reconquest was attained. But that the result of the action of the Egyptian and the British army should be simply to waive the claims and titles which events had swept away on behalf of those who took no part in our action is a claim which, I think, cannot be sustained by historical precedent or international law. (Cheers.) We hold it by conquest. We shall advance, but we shall require time. I dare say the noble Lord has not exaggerated the difficulty of the undertaking. He has also shown that we have unusual facilities for carrying out the complete establishment of goverment by Her Majesty and by the Khedive, in the construction of the railway which was so marvellously effected by Lord Kit chener, and I hode that the construction of another railway, not quite so fast as I could wish, coming up from the south will contribute not a little to the ultimate establishment of a state of things we desire to see restored.

When Lord Salisbury had finished, the debate came to an end the Address to: was agreed and after come formal business had been transacted, their lordships rose.

THE NEW LEADER'S FIRST APPEARANCE.

In the House of Commons Captain Bagot moved the Address. After it had been seconded, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the new Liberal leader, rose to speak. Alluding to our relations with France. Sir Henry expressed the conviction that it was the wirh of all in this country that they desire to live on terms of the utmost amity and mutual sympathy with the French. It is with great satisfaction (he continued) that we recognise the improvement since three months ago in our relations with France. The demonstration in Great Britain at the time of the Fashoda affair was not directed against France, but was a demonstration against the way in which our Government had for two or three years conducted foreign affairs. (Loud Opposition cheers and Ministerial laughter.)

Turning to the Soudan, the Leader of the Opposition reviewed all that had been said in praise of the operations, and, discussing the future of the newly acquired territory, said it was clear that for the present it must be held by a military force under an autocratic system of comparative simplicity. But how, he asked, is it to be held during the years and years that are to follow? How is this great region to be garrisoned? It is to be entirely garrisoned by Egyptians and Soudanese, or there are to be British troops? If by some new arrangement, British troops can be found for the purpose, how are they to be maintained in efficiency and in health in that pestilential region! These are questions which the Government of course, will not have thought out entirely, but they are questions which make us hesitate in accepting all that has been said in favour of our new possessions.

Coming to domestic legislation, Sir Henry said he hoped the promised Education Bill would be somewhat larger than that introduced last session which did not meet the necessities of the case, and he hoped they would not have presented to them an old friend against which they and voted again and again and against which they would have much pleasure in voting again. (Cheers The question of the acquisition of workmens dwellings was no doubt a very important one and he was very anxious to see facilities given to it; but there was another thing trenching upon it which was of infinitely greater importance, and that was some measure dealing with the housing of the poor. Speaking even as the presence of those who hold such strong views on the drink question, he was notsure that overcrowding and insanitary dwellings might not be even greater evils. Then he noticed that one urgent subject was in the classical phrase, conspicuos by its absence. He alluded to old age pensions. (Cheers.)

MR. BALFOUR'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Balfour replied—As to what he described as the attack on the Government for not having brought in a scheme for dealing with the aged poor of the country, he said the performances of Parliament were not to be judged by the programme of legislation put forward at the beginning of any single session, nor even by the amount of legislation which the session gave as an accomplished fact. They were to be judged as a whole, and if it be true that they had to go to the country without having accomplished everything in that direction, then he admitted the right hon. gentleman would have ample justification for the speeches which he would no doubt make with his accustomed eloquence during his election campaign. (Laughter.)

Speaking of the Government's policy in China, Mr. Balfour said the best way to judge of a policy was not to judge it hour by hour or even month by month, but look back upon it and see what it all came to—to see whether the broad lines of national and international interests had been preserved. The broad lines of policy which the Government had laid down had been unchanged, and he said boldly that the progress in China had been consistent and steady during the last year. He believed our relations with foreign Powers in that country were now on a better footing than they were. (Cheers.) The best way to judge of the Governments foreign policy was to look at its results. He boldly said that it had preserved the nation's interests.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN CHINA.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday (Feb. 7 upon the resumption of the debate upon the Address, Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett moved an amendment praying the Government to take early and effective measures to assist the Chinese Government in maintaining the territorial independence of the Chinese Empire, especially of the province of Manchuria, in accordance with the resolution unanimously affirmed by the House last session.

Mr Brodrick remarked that the motion was of a different character to that of last year. If it meant anything at all, it was a direct guarantee to China that we would protect her territorial integrity. The Government recognised the necessity of protecting British interests in China but they ought not to look upon the opening of China as a bar to British trade provided that proper securities were given. Those securities had been obtained. The Government had decided to send an officer to survey the Yang-tsze waterway and discover how far it was navigable. The opening of Nan Ning was a matter for special congratulation. Satisfactory arrangements had been made with regard to the New Chwang railway. As to railway concessions generally the total number of miles of railway in China for which concessions had been garnted to British investors was at present 2,000, the expenditure on which would exceed twenty millions sterling. It was not a matter for surprise that the Yamen should now say that until some of these railways were taken practically in hand they did not intend to gr

MURDER BY A LADY.

STARTLING TRAGEDY IN A SCHOOL.

A terrible tragedy enacted at midday on Sunday Feb. 4, at Baddenden, a village ten miles from Ashford, Kent, the victim being a man named Whibley, formerly a Sunday school teacher and parish worker. It is alleged that a misunderstanding has for some time existed between Whibley and Miss Peterson, daughter of the Rev. W. Peterson, rector of the parish, and on Saturday Whibley received a letter from the lady asking for a reconciliation. To this Whibley agreed, as well as to the suggestion that he should attend the morning service at the church on Sunday and afterwards see her at the village school On going to school he was met by the Rev. W. Raven and Miss Peterson and while his attention was drawn by the lady to a picture on the wall she shot him behind the ear, killing him instantly. Mr. Raven gave the alarm and Miss Peterson was at once arrested and handed over to the police. The accused had a six-chambered revolver in her poses sion.

Miss Peterson was on a brief visit to the parish her father, the rector being non-resident. She played the harmonium in church on Sunday morning, and afterwards received the Sacrament, then going from the church to the school where the tragedy occurred.

The following particulars come from another correspondent:—Both the deceased man and Miss Peterson are known to every one in the village, the victim being a well-known and highly respected tradesman, who for years past had carried on business in the village as a shoemaker, and had also acted as correspondent to several local newspapers. It appears that immediately after the service on Sunday morning, at which the deceased, who was named John Whitley, and Miss Bertha Peterson were present, the latter desired Whibley and the curate the Rev. W. Raven, to accompany her to the schoolroom, with a view to making amends for some slight disagreement which had occurred between Whibley and herself a short time ago and over which she appeared to desire a reconciliation. The two men went with her to the infants' schoolroom, which is only a short distance from the church, and on entering the room she drew their attention to a picture, newly hung on the wall Then, without the slightest warning or hesitation, she drew the loaded revolver, which she had concealed about her, and shot Whibley immediately behind the fear, causing him to fall dead at her feet. The accused lady is somewhere about forty years of age, and, according to the correspondent, bears the terrible charge in an extraordinarily calm manner. The deceased was about thirty-eight years of age.

SENSATIONAL ALLEGATIONS.

At the inquest on the body evidence of indentification was given by the widow who stated that her husband received a letter from Miss Peterson on Saturday night to the effect that she believed he had been greatly wronged, and she was wrong in the attitude she had taken in the spring of 1897. Another letter was produced which Mrs Whibley said was in Miss Peterson's writing, and this stated that the deceased was generally thought to have committed an atrocious crime against God and against an innocent and defenceless member of Christ—a little girl. The writer asked whether Whibley was innocent of this crime, and how she could clear him, adding that she would spare neither time nor money no exertion should be too great for her, if he would tell her how to do it. Proceeding the witness said that it was the suggestion in this letter that her husband was asked to forgive and he was ready to do so and went to the school to meet Miss Peterson as requested. The latter and her husband had not been on good terms The Rev. W. Raven deposed to meeting the deceased and Miss Peterson at the infants school The lady gave him an envelope to open and examine and asked Whibley to look at a picture of The Good Shepherd she was presenting to the school While this was going on witness heard a report and seeing deceased fall immediately went for assistance.

Mr. Houghton schoolmaster stated that he ran out on hearing Mr. Raven call and met Miss Peterson at the door with a revolver in her hand She gave him the weapon saying. You may have it now. In answer to his question as to why she shot Whibley she said I had do so

TO PROTECT LITTLE CHILDREN

Afterwards she said You don't seem to understand these revolvers. Will you let me heve it back and I will show you how to unload the other five chambers?

Mr. W. Avery who stopped Miss Peterson as she was leaving the school premises stated that she said to him "I suppose you know what I did this for I did it in self defence I suppose you know a woman is justified in killing a man but a child is not able I did this to protect little children."

Constable Mungham said that when he arrested the accused and charged her, she replied. "Very well." Later on she said, "Where have you gentlemen been, to allow this man to outrage little children?" On leaving the village Miss Peterson saw Mr. Raven and exclaimed. "There goes Mr Raven. He will be a witness in this case."

The jury returned a verdict of willful murder against Miss Peterson.

It has been ascertained that while Miss Peterson was residing at Egerton, Kent, some time ago, she indulged in revolver practice to such an extent that some of the inhabitants were on the point of applying to the Magistrates to stop it, when the lady left the place. A board perforated with shots is in existence which had been frequently used by the lady as a target.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENT.

During the debate on the vote for the navy in the Reichstag, the Social Democratic member, Singer called attention to the fact that at the last Reichstag elections the chief director of the Government dockyard at Dantzig, in his orders for the day, warned the workmen not to vote for the Social Democratic candidate. These remarkable instructions continued "Social democracy strives to overturn the order of things in the world which have been instituted by God. It aims at the undoing of the Christian family the State, and the Fatherland. It disowns faith and religion, and wishes to overthrow the monarchy whereas only a strong monarchy can keep the German nation firm and powerful." The Secretary of State for the Navy, Admiral Tirpitz, replied that he was of opinion that the dockyard authorities ought not to come forward in the elections in any way, and that he had informed them of his opinion. Two days afterwards what was evidently an inspired article in the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" claimed most resolutely that the responsible directors of the Government establishment were perfectly correct in acting as they had done. The "Norddeutsche Allgemeine" subsequently prepared a bridge for the admiral by announcing that "the Secretary for the Navy meant that the directors of the wharf ought not to have acted in connexion with the elections in just such a way—i.e., by recommending a certain candidate in the order for the day." That they should use their influence to prevent the election of a Social Democrat is understood.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

Marriages between the following have been arranged:—

Captain Edgar Husey, the Cheshire Regiment, and Muriel, second daughter of the late Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, R. E, K.C.S.I. and of Lady St. John, The Red House, Farnham.

Mr. Joseph Alfred Hardcastle, eldest son of Mr. Henry Hardcastle, of Eaton Square, and grandson of Mr. Joseph Alfred Hardcastle, formerly M. P. for Bury St. Edmunds, and Theresa, youngest daughter of the late Sir Edward Clive Bayley, K. C. S. I. The Wilderness, Ascot.

The marriage arranged between Captain John Kendall, Indian Staff Corps, and Miss Emmeline Bewes will take place at St. Mary Abbot's Church, Kensington, on Feb 22.

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical,
Beware of Substitutes.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

SORE THROAT.
"You cannot do better than gargle with Condy's Fluid."
SIR MORELL MACKENZIE, M.D.,
Physician to the late Emperor of Germany.
Gargle with **Condy's Fluid**
Sold by all Chemists.
ALL SUBSTITUTES ARE INFERIOR
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

MUNYON!

What He Has Done for Well-Known English People.

READ WHAT THEY SAY.

Rheumatism, Catarrh, Dyspepsia and Other Ailments Cured by the Use of His Wonderful Little Pellets.

RUPEE VIALS AT ALL CHEMISTS.

SEND FOR MUNYON'S "GUIDE TO HEALTH."

MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM CURE seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S COLD CURE prevents Pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S COUGH CURE stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness, and speedily heals the lungs. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S KIDNEY CURE speedily cures pains in the back, loins, or groins, and all forms of kidney disease Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S HEADACHE CURE stops headache in three minutes. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S NERVE CURE cure all the symptoms of nervous exhaustion. It stimulates and strengthens the nerves, and is a wonderful tonic. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S ASTHMA CURE and Herbs relieve asthma in three minutes, and cure permanently. Price Four Rupees.

MUNYON'S FEMALE REMEDIES are a boon to all women.

MUNYON'S BLOOD CURE eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S PILE OINTMENT positively cures all forms of piles. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S VITALIZER—the great tonic for men. Price Four Rupees.

For Sale by all Chemists,
and from BEYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona
WHOLESALE MUNYON'S INDIAN AGENCY,
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Stephens' Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Neave's Food

"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

For Infants—
"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."
SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.

Invalids—
"May rely upon it whenever a diet of this class is required."
H. C. BARTLETT, PH.D., F.C.S.

Growing Children—
"The children I have known fed upon it have invariably been models of good health."
WILLIAM JOHN, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.

And

The Aged—
"The Food is equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."
"MEDICAL MAGAZINE"

Best and Cheapest.
In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

Do you EARNEST ...
Then Sun's Slotted Rivet
... use to send out your Harness, Belting, &c., that are constantly in need of repair, a lot of time, filing and waiting when you can do the job yourself.
No hole required to be punched; new drive Rivet as it would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

From all iron mongers and Stores in India
If unobtainable, e.g. assorted sizes, for 2/-, post free, from
BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London, England.
Agents Wanted.
"Stocked by H. H. VAISEY & Co.
Indian Star Co-operative Society,
AHMEDABAD.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not so, for I can cure you I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Druggists for a box of Brass Hopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Ho semaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carnuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 79 Farrington Street, London (Engl.) Purchasers should look for the Registered Trade Mark in the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.)

A NERVE STRENGTHENER.

A good Cocoa is universally acknowledged to be a nerve-strengthener, an excellent flesh-former, and a refreshing and nutritive drink.

A good Cocoa must possess the following qualities:—

It must be { easily soluble, easily digestible.

It must contain the right proportion of fat,

and the { aroma and taste must be developed to the highest degree.

Van Houten's Cocoa owes its world-wide fame to the fact that it possesses these qualities.

If you ask for this brand, you are certain to get an excellent pure, soluble Cocoa.

Be sure you try VAN HOUTEN'S Chocolate for Eating. [5

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

Should be in every house for use in time of sickness and emergency. Thousands have been brought through illness by its timely aid. Made from the finest cattle the world produces, it never varies nor deteriorates in quality however long it is kept, but be sure to buy the Company's signed J. v. Liebig in blue. There are imitations which have not the same flavour and are not so carefully manufactured.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES,
BRANCHES

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS ..... The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE .....
PENANG ..... Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG .....
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON ..... Bank of Bengal
AGRA ..... Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI ..... Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500 000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY SALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bomb

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Yamatovend Tamanariva.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. S. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited),
C. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director P. & O. S. N. Co.)
E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY, HANKOW, PENANG,
BANGKOK, HIOGO, RANGOON,
BATAVIA, HOILO, SAIGON,
BOMBAY, LYONS, SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA, MANILA, SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO, NAGASAKI, SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW, NEW YORK, TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG, PEKING, YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates fixed on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

1 Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 61, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1835.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVILED FOR DEPOSITORS	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Receipts issued for 24 months at 6 cent., 12 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 9 months at 5 per cent., 6 months at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D STRANACK,
Manager.

ombay, 1st January, 1899.

CREDIT LYONNAIS

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna. Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects Interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,, 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 0,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS. on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort. Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NEW DEPARTURE IN THE WINE TRADE.

India Supplied with the SAME VINTAGE WINES as are consumed at Home.

NONE but the BEST VINTAGE WINES are offered.

Hatch Mansfield & Co., Ld., supply Wines and Spirits to

Her MAJESTY the QUEEN.
H.R.H. The PRINCE of WALES.
H.R.H. The DUKE of CAMBRIDGE.
Many of the Leading London Clubs.
Many of H.M. Ships and Regiments.

Frequent shipments from their large Stocks in London are arriving, thus avoiding the great risk of sulliages so common in India.

Sole Agents for MOET and CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES.

Moet's Dry Imperial 1893 is admittedly the Finest Champagne imported into India and is rapidly coming into great request.

For price lists
For Calendar of Vintages (distinguishing the good from the bad and indifferent)
Apply to their Representatives.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Forbes Street, Bombay.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS

For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street,
OR
Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL,

POONA.

A SELECT HOTEL
FOR EUROPEAN GENTRY ONLY.

ENTIRELY UNDER NEW AND EXCELLENT EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

HOME COMFORTS, CLEANLINESS and FIRST CLASS CUISINE GUARANTEED.

Every Room fitted with Electric Bells.

Large stabling accommodation available at the premises.

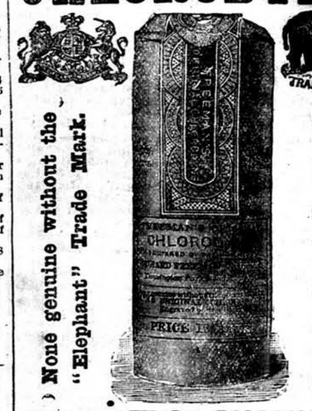
Five minutes walk from the Railway Station and Gymkhana Club.

MADAME A. WARREN,
Manageress.

NOTICES.

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

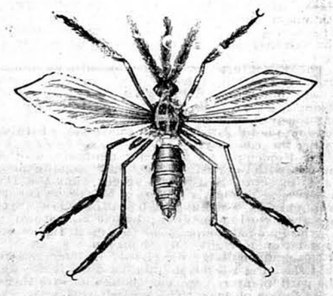
None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.



Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.

CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

"SKEEVIT"



A pleasantly perfumed preparation which absolutely prevents the bites of Mosquitos, Ticks, and other venomous pests.
It also cures prickly heat.
In 1½ oz. bottles suitable for pocket at 1/-, and in 3 oz. stoppered bottles at 2/-, and 6 oz. 4/-.
Manufactured by
H. C. STEPHENS,
Aldersgate St., London. (Stephens Inks)
Sold by Chemists and Stores, and at
A. H. WHEELER & Co.'s Railway Bookstalls.

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co.
Homœopathic Chemists London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA.

INVALUABLE AT ALL TIMES—WET OR SHINE.

N & C RAINCOAT

("Parramus" Proof).
Not merely Shower Proof, but Proof against the Heaviest Rain.

LIGHT IN WEIGHT!
SMART IN APPEARANCE!
MODERATE IN PRICE!

TEST — A garden Hose turned on to simulate a heavy shower of rain may be played on the cloth for an hour or more without penetrating it.
DURABILITY — The Rain-proof quality is permanent, and will last as long as the garment lasts.
HEALTHINESS — Perspiration will not condense on the inside, as so frequently occurs in opaque Waterproof Garments, and which is a prolific source of Chills, Rheumatism, &c.
HOT CLIMATES — Heat improves the rainproof quality
To be obtained through all leading Storekeepers, &c., either as coats ready-made, or the material in the piece.

Patterns, prices, and designs on application.
NICHOLSON & Co., Cheetham, Manchester, and at 21, Golden Square, London, W.
Insist on N & C "Parramus" Proof—the Original—and avoid spurious imitations which lead to disappointment.

"Hunyadi János" has, in my hands given invariably satisfactory results. It is one of the most valuable of curative agents at our disposal."
VIRCHOW.

"Hunyadi János" is 'the most concentrated of the saline group.' Natural Aperient waters are vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared."
SIR HENRY THOMPSON.

"Hunyadi János" has established itself as a customary Aperient in all climates. It is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from the defects of other Hungarian Bitter Waters."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

"Hunyadi János"—Of the many Ofen or Hungarian Bitter Waters now offered to the public, careful selection should be made. We have found that only HUNYADI JÁNOS answers all purposes, owing to its remarkable uniformity and gentle action which render it preferable to all others.
VIENNA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

NOTICES.

NEW INDENT FOR NEW YEAR.

SPECIAL REDUCTION FOR 10,000 PURCHASERS

RY. REGULATOR WATCH, RS. 5.
(With 5 presents.)

The world-renowned perfect timekeeper, runs for 36 hours and is guaranteed for 5 years.

GRAND PRESENT AT 1/4.—Purchasers of this Watch will get free of charge: (1) 1 Fancy Chain, (2) 1 set Studs and Links, (3) 1 Silk Handkerchief, (4) 1 Ring, (5) 1 Phial Essence. Packing and postage 12 As. extra. RY. REGULATOR WATCH without Presents, Rs. 4.

Silver hunting key-wind Watch, Rs. 10, Ditto, open-face Rs. 9, Metal hunting, key-wind Watch, Rs. 8, Silver half-hunting, Rs. 12, Metal half-hunting, Rs. 9, Metal Calendar Watch, Rs. 9, Ditto, Silver, Rs. 25, Popular Lever Metal Watch, Rs. 10, Ditto, Silver, Rs. 14, 14-carat Gold open-face Watch, Rs. 23, Ditto, hunting, Rs. 30, Ditto, half-hunting, Rs. 40. All guaranteed for 5 years.

RAILWAY PET SIZE GENTLEMAN'S WATCH, small size, Jewelled and highly finished, Rs. 5. All Watches supplied with extra Glass Spring, and Case Box.

WHOLESALE RATE.—Purchasers of three Watches (any of the above) at a time will get packing and postage free. Ditto, 6 Watches will get one Watch free.

Out of numerous unsolicited testimonials a few are called below:—

(1.) Please send us by V. P. P. 12 more Railway Regulator Watches with presents and extra silver watch. The last 12 you sent keeps very accurate time.

(84.) JACOB BUCHEIM & Co., Rangoon.

THE NORTH EAST WATCH Co.
5, LOWER CHITPORE ROAD, HALL BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.

The Only Food for Delicate Infants

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS

CARNRICK & Co LD. HART ST. LONDON

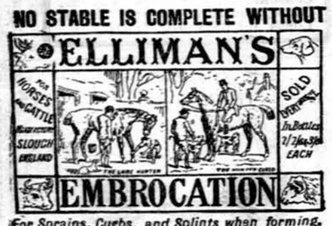
ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE

THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.

USE ATKINSON'S ONLY
AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Only genuine with "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark.
Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, Limited,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts. Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.

HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

Bottles, 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. Jars, 10s. 6d., 20s.

---

for Ladies Apiol steel Pills

A REMEDY FOR ALL IRREGULARITIES.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c
Price 5/- post free. Obtainable from
MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist SOUTHAMPTON.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

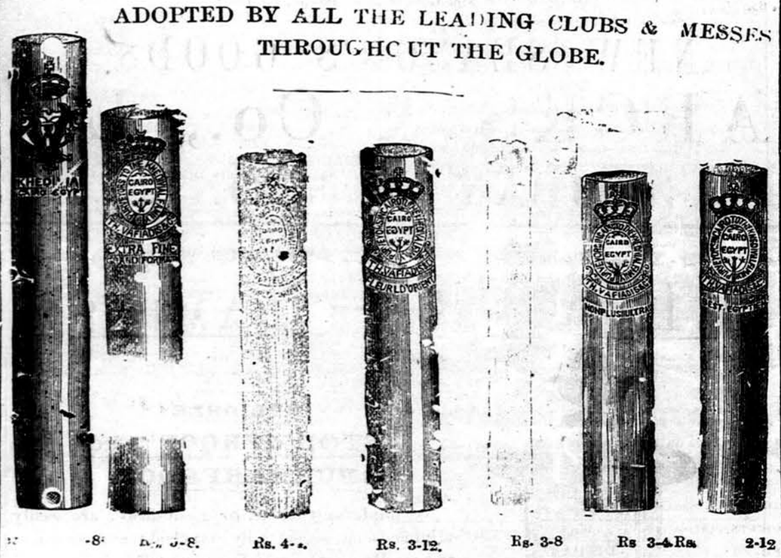
Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION

Th. VAFIADIS & Co.'s
HIGH CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.



Rs. -8 Rs. 3-8. Rs. 4-8. Rs. 3-12. Rs. 3-8 Rs 3-4 Rs. 2-12

AT CAIRO MANUFACTORY PRICES

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

Th. VAFIADIS & Co.,
69 ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Ideal Milk

Enriched 20 per cent. with Cream.

STERILIZED—NOT SWEETENED.

A Perfect Substitute for Fresh Milk.

Superior in quality to every other brand of Unsweetened Milk.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

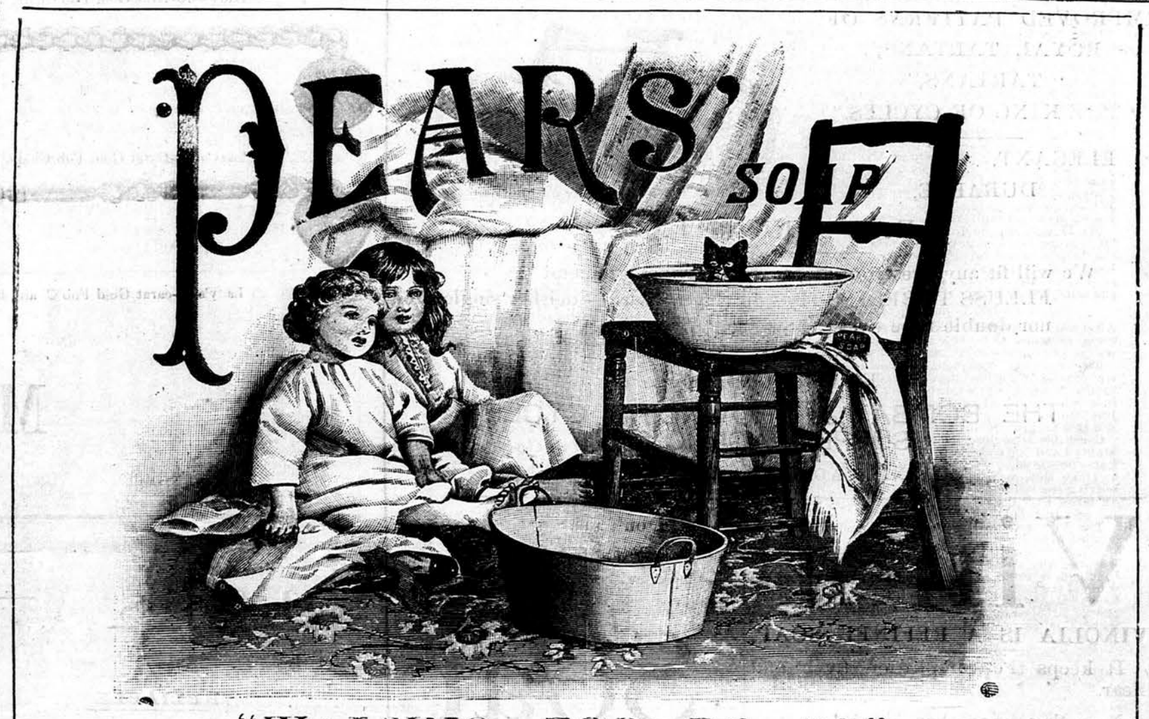
BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

DAWSON'S BOOTS

NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
No 7536Q



"WAITING FOR PEARS."

A WORD TO MOTHERS

ON THE FEEDING OF THEIR INFANTS.

Extract from the "Housewife Annual," 1896-7.

"THERE is not, perhaps, a more important question for a mother who is unable to nurse her infant than the selection of a suitable food as a substitute for that designed by Nature. Sometimes starchy foods are given to young infants which they are unable to digest, and as a consequence, instead of thriving, they remain thin and puny; and there are cases where fatal effects have followed such injudicious feeding. How important, then, for mothers in selecting a food to make sure that it is one upon which reliance may be placed!

"*Judging from repute, as well as from many excellent medical and private testimonials, the infants' food prepared by Messrs. Josiah R. Neave & Co., of Fordingbridge, may conscientiously be recommended.*

"A mistake may be made in classing this food with ordinary starchy foods, the use of which for young infants is to be deprecated. In a report of Dr. A. Stutzer, the well-known analytical chemist of Bonn, who is a director of the Chemical Laboratory of Rhenish Prussia, it is stated that the microscopic examination of Neave's Food, well cooked with milk, showed that no regular cellular structure of the vegetable constituents' origin could be recognised, and that the starch contained in the uncooked food was made fully digestible by cooking; and as regards the proportion of flesh-forming albuminoids and the bone-forming salts, there exists a perfect uniformity between Neave's Food and mothers' milk. A further important testimony to the value of this food, as relating to the matter in question, has been given in the *Medical Magazine*, edited by Dr. George J. Wilson, M.A., which states that the starch is so split up that after cooking no evidence of its presence can be detected by the Microscope; thus doing away in this particular instance with the objection that foods containing starch are not digested by very young children; and the fact that numerous children have been brought up from birth upon this food, with the best results, is the strongest proof of the correctness of what is stated. The *Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and other well-known medical magazines have spoken in praise of Neave's Food, also many eminent doctors in this country, as well as in Germany and America."

OVER SEVENTY YEARS' ESTABLISHED REPUTATION

NEAVE'S FOOD

BEST AND CHEAPEST. SOLD IN 1-LB. PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS.

FAC-SIMILE OF ORDER FROM ROYALTY!

KOKO

Eradicates Scurf and Dandriff, Prevents Hair Falling, Promotes Growth, and is the Best Dressing for the Hair. Perfectly Harmless, Clean, Cooling, and Invigorating.

Of all Chemists, &c., 1/-, 2/6, and 4/6 sizes.

Depot: 11, Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

Dec. 20th, 1895.

H. C. Krug Kiesten, 1st Lieutenant Detmold, Royal Germany

Sir

I beg you to send me by return 6 bottles of Koko for the hair. You receive by P.O. 33/-. If possible let me have it by Wednesday morning as it is for

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS
PRINCESS VICTORIA
of Schaumberg Lippe.

(Grandaughter of Queen Victoria and Sister to the German Emperor.)

ROYAL ORDER!
ROYAL ORDER!
ROYAL ORDER!
ROYAL ORDER!
ROYAL ORDER!
ROYAL ORDER!

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

THE STERLING.
BUILT LIKE A WATCH.

QUALITY.

From its very inception the Sterling has been essentially High-grade, always constructed of the Best, and By the Best, that money could secure.

Our position is Unique. The Sterling has been strictly

ONE GRADE.

At no time have we been Identified with a Cheaper construction.

GUARANTEE.

The well-known Sterling quality will be strictly maintained in our 1899 models, despite the Reduced selling price.

EQUIPMENT.

Our options cover a larger range than ever before of High-grade Tyres and Saddles.

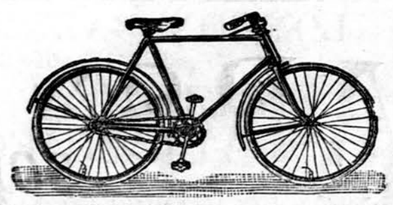
Illustrated Catalogues free on application.

Can be had on Hire Purchase System. Advance Rs. 50; monthly instalments of Rs. 30.

RUSTOMJI ARDESHIR & CO.
SEWING MACHINE & CYCLE AGENTS
CHIEF OFFICE IN INDIA :—
4, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE CYCLING SENSATION OF 1899:—

IMPROVED PATTERNS OF
"ROYAL TARTANS,"
"TARTANS,"
"THE KING OF CYCLES."



ELEGANT,
DURABLE,

EASY RUNNING.

We will fit any tires you like, but strongly recommend FLEUSS TUBELESS Tires, having no wires—neither single tube nor double tube tires.

For Price List apply to
THE BOMBAY & PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY,
CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching, For Inching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it a undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimple in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICK AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION.)

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878 : 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

A Delicious Jelly made in Half a minute by the mere addition of Boiling Water

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

MOIR'S Table-Jelly Powder

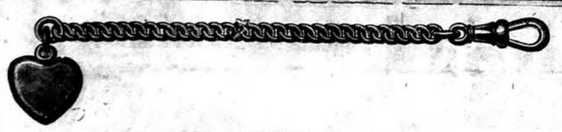
PATENTED

IN PINT PACKETS.

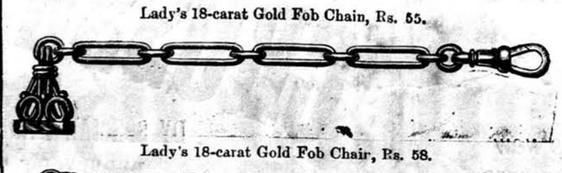
FLAVOURS – LEMON, ORANGE, VANILLA, RASPBERRY &c &c.

Head Offices – LONDON, E.C.

M&C.

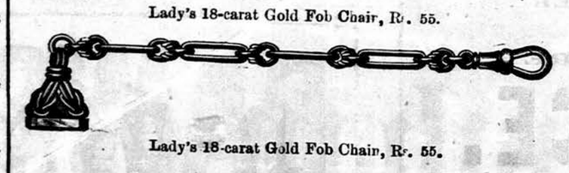


Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 55.

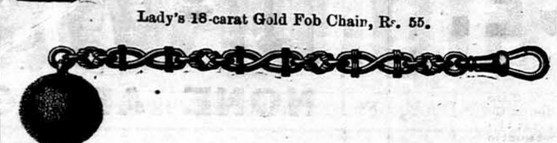


Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 58.

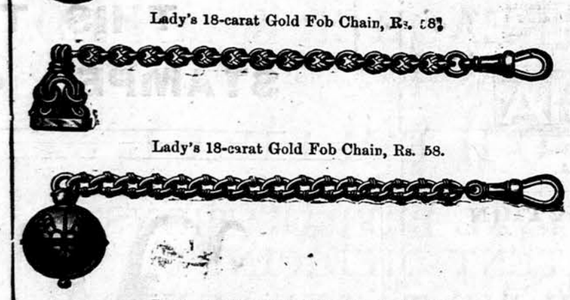
Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 55.



Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 55.



Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 58.



Lady's 18-Carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 58.

Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 65.

Fine Gold Safety Pins. From Rs. 7-8.

Pearls, Rs. 45.

Pearls, Rs. 60.

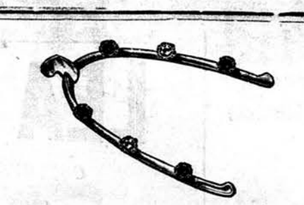
Turquoise and Pearl Rs. 45.

Pearls, Rs. 40.

Diamond and Opal, Rs. 160.

Pearl and Turquoise Rs. 45.

Fine Gold Snaffle Bracelet, Rs. 120.

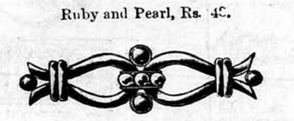


Diamond and Ruby "Wish-bone," Rs. 80.

Pearl and Turquoise, Rs. 42.

Turquoise and Pearl, Rs. 42.

Ruby and Pearl, Rs. 40.



Pearls, Rs. 40.

Diamond and Ruby, Rs. 20.

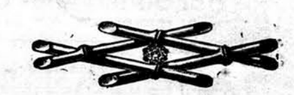
Pearl and Ruby, Rs 35.

Pearl, Rs. 35.

Pearl, Rs. 30.

Pearls Rs. 45.

Pearls and Turquoise, Rs. 45.



Brilliant, Rs. 80.

Sapphire, Rs. 40.

NEW SEASON'S GOODS.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

!LAMPS — DITMAR — LAMPS!

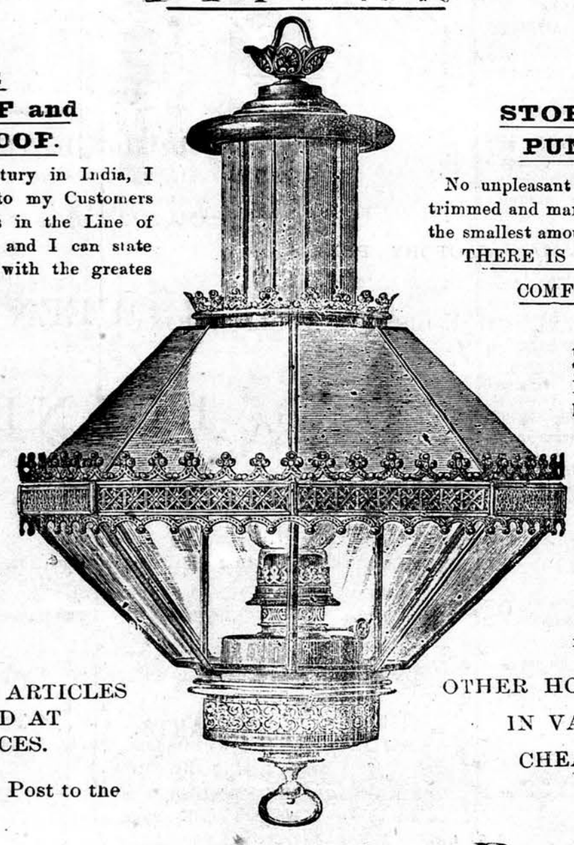
ONLY RELIABLE STORMPROOF and PUNKAHPROOF.

Established since half a century in India, I always very anxiously secured to my Customers the best and latest improvements in the Line of Lamps suitable for use in India, and I can state hat my exertions were crowned with the greates success possible.

DITMAR LAMPS
are known now
AS THE BEST
all over India, and there is no Private or Public House or Establishment whatever, which is not completely or partly illuminated with them. They give satisfaction in every way, the Light being soft and powerful. Don't smoke nor spread out.

OTHER HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES IN VARIETY AND AT CHEAPEST PRICES.

New Catalogue free by Post to the Mofussil.



ONLY RELIABLE STORMPROOF and PUNKAHPROOF.

No unpleasant odour, or great heat; are easily trimmed and managed by everybody, and consumes the smallest amount of Kerosine Oil.

THERE IS SAFETY, ECONOMY, AND COMFORT WITH THEM!

I keep in my Establishment the most splendid stock of TABLE, HANGING and other LAMPS any kind and at all prices, manufactured by my Head

R. DITMAR,
VIENNA-AUSTRIA,

as well as of a number of the most renowned English Makers, and respectfully invite everybody, travelling through India, to visit my Show-rooms or to ask for Catalogue. He will then himself be convinced that no better Establishment could be found in India for the supply of his requirements.

OTHER HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES IN VARIETY AND AT CHEAPEST PRICES.

R. DITMAR,

LAMP WAREHOUSE,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, 69,
BOMBAY.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules —superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

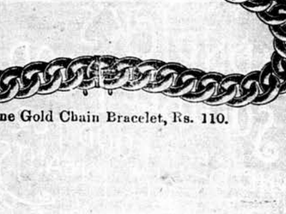
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

THE CELEBRATED
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES,



Rs. 25.

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4⅛ inches by 2¾ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.
OFFICES IN INDIA :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES :
67 and 69 Chancery Lane, London.
Price Lists Free

THE GREAT REMED

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS

FOR

Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago.

The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured into few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

EDWARDS' HARLENE FOR THE HAIR EDWARDS'

THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS IT FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredient.
1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the World. "EDWARDS' HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

THE FINEST TONIC FER BRAVAIS
BRAVAIS' IRON
In concentrated drops.
FER BRAVAIS
FER BRAVAIS

most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences. Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—"*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"*It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth.*"

SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.
WHOLESALE : PARIS, 130, Rue Lafayette.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON : GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C. ; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street London, E.C.—PARIS : Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs THACKER SPINK & Co.